DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 310 980 SO 020 216

TITLE Bicentennial of the United States Constitution: A Resource Guide. Supplement II: 1989. The Establishment of the Federal Government and National Defense.

INSTITUTION Office of the Special Assistant for the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution (Army), Washington, DC.

REPORT NO PIN-902006-000

PUB DATE 89

NOTE 134p.; For the original resource guide, see ED 299 182; for supplement 1, see ED 302 441.

PUB TYPE Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055) -- Historical Materials (060)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Armed Forces; *Constitutional History; Military Service; *National Defense; *Presidents of the United States; Social Studies; *United States History

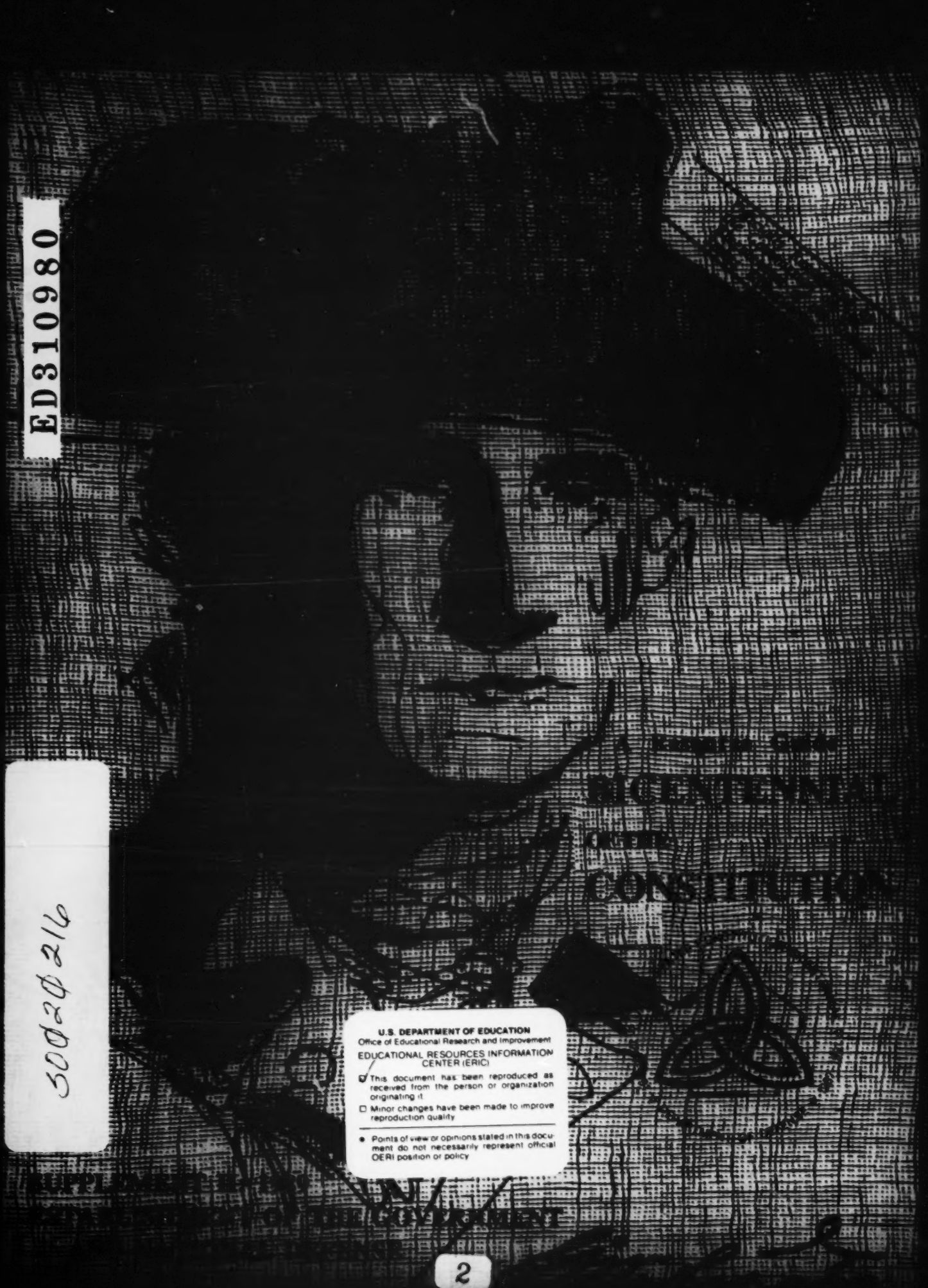
IDENTIFIERS *Bicentennial; *United States Constitution

ABSTRACT

The Department of the Army has been chosen to be the executive agent for the Department of Defense (DOD) programs celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The DOD commemorative focus is fourfold: (1) to demonstrate the role and relationships of the military in national government; (2) to provide educational and historical lessons for soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, their families, and civilian employees; (3) to instill a sense of the commitment, values, leadership, and public service of the 23 soldier-statesman signers; and (4) to emphasize civilian control over the military. A thorough discussion of the constitutional provisions for the establishment of the first Congress, the Departments of War and Army, and the Office of the President and Commander in Chief is presented. The military service records of the 23 men who served both in the armed services and as president are given, along with a collection of their memorable quotes. The major DOD commemorative programs are: (1) the Constitutional Commitment Program, emphasizing education and oath reaffirmation; (2) the Bicentennial Defense Community Program, listing the participating defense communities; (3) the Exceptional Merit Recognition Program, with a listing of the 76 commemorative programs so chosen; and (4) the Adopt-A-School Program, an investment in enriching the educational process through defense organization participation. Several activities and ceremonies are recommended. Lists of resource materials and commemorative items are provided. A 1989 calendar inscribed with the daily events of the year 1789 is also included. (PPB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED310980



500020216

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

***"We the People** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."*

As military or civilian representatives of the Armed Forces of the United States, our first official act when we enlist or accept commissions of federal appointments is to swear an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. This act makes us unique from most Americans. Why? Because only federal government personnel -- including military and civilian, as well as elected and appointed officials -- swear this oath to support and defend the very fabric of our government and way of life. This, our first duty to the Nation, is stated in the Preamble: "to provide for the common defence." Providing for the common defense is clearly interrelated to the last goal stated in the Preamble of the Constitution which is to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Most assuredly, these two goals of national defense and liberty relate directly to ensuring a stable world environment under freedom.

Telling the great story of the Constitution represents the wisest investment in a future whose generations will continue to understand and appreciate, as well as enjoy, those blessings which have been bestowed upon them during the last two centuries. George Mason, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, said that if a free people do not look back at their rights and how they secured them, they take the risk of losing them. Understandably, the Department of Defense is committed to telling this great story of liberty and to honoring this magnificent document of freedom.

"What is honored in a country will be cultivated there."

Plato

BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

A RESOURCE GUIDE

SUPPLEMENT II: 1989

The Establishment of the Federal Government and National Defense

Office of the Special Consultant to the Secretary of the Army
for the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution
Washington, D.C. 20310-0107

Officially Recognized by the
Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

The purpose of this resource guide supplement is to help commands plan commemorative programs and activities during the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The Department of the Army has been designated the Executive Agent for the Department of Defense for celebrating the Constitution Bicentennial. Local reproduction of this guide is encouraged.

Table of Contents

Department of Defense Observance of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, 1987-1991 1

Introduction 2

Chapter I - Commemorative Dates 3

Chapter II - Establishment of the First Congress and the Departments of War and Army 6

Chapter III - Establishment of the Office of the President and Commander in Chief 14

Chapter IV - Soldier-Statesman Presidents of the United States 23

Chapter V - Quotations of the Soldier-Statesman Presidents 29

Chapter VI - Major DoD Commemorative Programs: 49

- Constitutional Commitment Program 50
- Bicentennial Defense Community Program 51
- Exceptional Merit Recognition Program 56
- Adopt-A-School Program 73

Chapter VII - Suggested Activities 74

Chapter VIII -"How to" Guides: 80

- Oath Reaffirmation Ceremony 81
- Tree Planting Ceremony 85
- Wreath Laying Ceremony 94
- Essay Contest 96
- Time Capsule 97

Chapter IX - Resource Materials 99

Chapter X - 1989 Bicentennial Calendar 105

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OBSERVANCE OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION 1987-1991

Thursday, 17 September 1987, marked the beginning of the five-year commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. A Presidential Commission has been established to oversee the national commemoration through 1991. Headquarters, Department of the Army, has executive agent responsibility for the Department of Defense program. The plan is to weave the thread of the Constitution throughout various programs and activities conducted during the Bicentennial period to include Armed Forces Day, Service Birthdays, Independence Day, Organization Day, Memorial Day, Veteran's Day, and Constitution Week.

The Department of Defense commemorative focus is fourfold:

(1) To demonstrate the role and relationships of military in National Government.

(2) To provide educational and historical lessons for soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, their families and civilian employees.

(3) To instill a sense of commitment, values, leadership, and public service of the 23 Soldier-Statesman Signers.

(4) To emphasize civilian control over the military.

In 1987, to launch the five-year commemoration, the framing and signing of the Constitution were highlighted with particular focus on twenty-three of the forty signers who were veterans of the Revolutionary War. In 1988, the annual theme focused on ratification of the formidable document, the anniversaries of the states as they joined the Union, and 200 years of Soldier-Statesman leadership and service in state and local governments. To continue the momentum of the commemoration, the following Department of Defense Bicentennial Year Themes have been established:

1989: The Establishment of the Federal Government and National Defense. In 1789 the first Congress was convened, George Washington was inaugurated as the First President and Commander in Chief, the Department of War was established, as were the Department of the Army and the United States Supreme Court. This year's commemorative theme focuses on the Presidents who served in the Armed Forces.

1990: The Establishment of the Judiciary. The first session of the United States Supreme Court was held in 1790. This year's commemorative theme will focus on the role of law, specifically the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and members of the federal and state Judiciary who have served in the military.

1991: The Adoption of the Bill of Rights. The first ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, were ratified by Congress in 1791. This year focuses on the ratification of the Bill of Rights, the amendment process which makes the Constitution a "living document," and on Soldier-Statesman leadership and service in the Congress during the last two centuries.

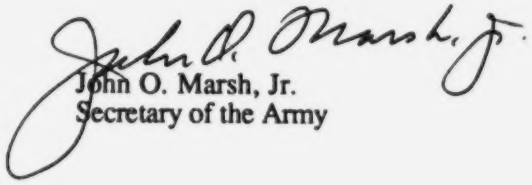
INTRODUCTION

The first two years of the five-year Bicentennial of the United States Constitution focused on the drafting, framing and ratification of the Constitution. The Founding Fathers, with their precious foundation emplaced, turned next to the establishment of a national government. Significantly, these same patriots became well-qualified candidates to occupy positions in the new government. Of the twenty-three Soldier-Statesmen who signed the Constitution, eleven became Senators, seven entered the House of Representatives, eight became governors, two became cabinet members, two became foreign ministers and one became President of the United States.

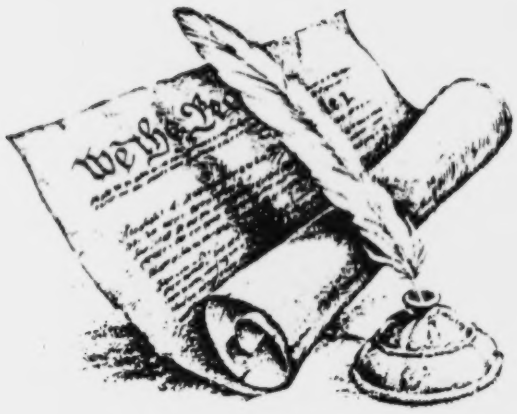
On April 30, 1989, the nation will celebrate the Bicentennial of the Presidency, marking that day 200 years ago when George Washington, the brilliant commander of the victorious Continental Army, stood on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City and swore to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." During this Bicentennial year, the United States Army continues its celebration of the Soldier-Statesmen of the Constitution. Specifically, we are proud that thirty of our forty-one presidents served in the Armed Forces.

This booklet highlights the First Congress, established on March 4, 1789, the Office of the President and the President's constitutional role as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The twenty-three Soldier-Statesmen of the Revolutionary War who helped frame the Constitution established the precedent that the military, subordinate to civilian authority, would be the servant of the Republic. Thirty Soldier-Statesman Presidents of the United States have upheld this legacy that remains the underpinning of the professional identity and loyalty of the American service man and woman.

Members of the Armed Forces can take special pride in the fact that they are linked with the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of our government by a common bond to support and defend the Constitution of the United States.



John O. Marsh, Jr.
Secretary of the Army



CHAPTER I

Commemorative Dates

Chronology Of Bicentennial Dates

January 7, 1789:	Presidential electors are chosen.
February 4, 1789:	Presidential electors vote choosing George Washington as President and John Adams as Vice President. Elections for Senators and Representatives take place in the states for the new U.S. Congress.
March 4, 1789:	The First Congress convenes in New York City.
April 1, 1789:	The House of Representatives elects Frederick A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania as its speaker.
April 6, 1789:	The Senate chooses John Langdon as its temporary speaker.
April 30, 1789:	George Washington is inaugurated as the first United States President. The oath is delivered at Federal Hall at the intersection of Wall and Broad Streets in New York City.
June 8, 1789:	James Madison introduces proposed Bill of Rights into the House of Representatives.
July 27, 1789:	Congress establishes the Department of Foreign Affairs which was designated the Department of State on September 15, 1789.
August 7, 1789:	The War Department is established.
September 2, 1789:	Congress establishes the Treasury Department.
September 22, 1789:	The Office of the Postmaster General is established.
September 24, 1789:	Congress passes the Federal Judiciary Act which establishes the Supreme Court, thirteen district courts, three circuit courts, and the office of the Attorney General.
September 25, 1789:	Congress passes 12 amendments to the Constitution and sends them to the states for ratification.
September 29, 1789:	Congress establishes the Department of the Army.
November 20, 1789:	New Jersey ratifies ten of twelve amendments which will become the Bill of Rights.
November 21, 1789:	North Carolina ratifies the Constitution by a 194 to 77 vote after Congress passes the Bill of Rights.
December 19, 1789:	Maryland ratifies the Bill of Rights.
December 22, 1789:	North Carolina ratifies the Bill of Rights.

January 25, 1790:	New Hampshire ratifies the Bill of Rights.
January 28, 1790:	Delaware ratifies the Bill of Rights.
February 2, 1790:	The Supreme Court convenes for the first time.
February 24, 1790:	New York ratifies the Bill of Rights.
March 10, 1790:	Pennsylvania ratifies the Bill of Rights.
May 29, 1790:	Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 34 to 32, the last of the original states to do so.
June 7, 1790:	Rhode Island ratifies the Bill of Rights.
June 20, 1790:	The House of Representatives votes 32 to 29 to locate the national capitol on a ten-mile square plot on the Potomac River and designates Philadelphia as the temporary capitol.
December 6, 1790:	Congress moves from New York to the temporary capitol of Philadelphia.
January 10, 1791:	Vermont ratifies the Constitution.
February 25, 1791:	President Washington signs a bill establishing the Bank of the United States.
March 3, 1791:	Congress passes the Whiskey Act setting an excise tax on distilled spirits and stills.
March 4, 1791:	Vermont is admitted as the fourteenth state in the Union.
November 3, 1791:	Vermont ratifies the Bill of Rights.
December 15, 1791:	Virginia ratifies the Bill of Rights and the amendments become part of the United States Constitution.

CHAPTER II

Establishment of the First Congress and the Departments of War and Army

Establishment of the First Congress and the Departments of War and Army

Constitution of the United States

Article I, Section 8

The Congress shall have power...

- *to declare War...*
- *to raise and support Armies...*
- *to provide and maintain a Navy.*
- *to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces. (Uniform Code of Military Justice)*
- *to provide for calling forth the Militia...*
- *to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States...*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Formative Years: 1789-1809

The First Congress convened in New York City on March 4, 1789. The great majority of the representatives elected to the First Congress served in the Continental Congress or in their state legislatures, and the procedures followed in those bodies -- derived in large part from English parliamentary practice -- formed the basis for the first rules of the House. Those rules included provisions that:

- The Speaker was to preside over the House, preserve decorum and order, put questions to members, decide all points of order, announce the results of votes and vote on all ballots taken by the House.

- Committees of three or fewer members were to be appointed by the Speaker, while larger ones were to be chosen by ballot.

- Members could not introduce bills or speak more than twice to the same question without leave of the House. They were required to vote if present, unless excused, and were barred from voting if not present or if they had a direct personal interest in the outcome.

Early House Procedure

When the 30th of the 59 representatives elected to the First Congress reached New York on April 1, 1789, the assembled quorum promptly chose Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania as Speaker of the House. The next day Muhlenberg appointed a committee of 11 representatives to draw up the first rules of procedure, which the House adopted April 7. The first standing committee of the House -- a seven-member Committee on Elections -- was chosen April 13, and its report accepting the credentials of 49 members was approved April 18. By then, the House already was debating its first piece of legislation, a tariff bill.

In the early years of the House, it was the practice to begin discussion of all major legislative proposals in the Committee of the Whole. After broad agreement had been reached on the purposes of the measure, a select committee was named to draft a bill. After considering it, the panel reported the measure back to the House together with any amendments that may have been adopted. The legislation then was considered by the Committee of the Whole for section-by-section debate and approval or further amendment. Its work completed, the committee rose, the Speaker resumed the chair and the House either accepted or rejected the amendments agreed to in the Committee of the Whole. This was followed by a third and final reading of the engrossed, or completed version, and a vote on final passage by the House.

Originally, there were no time limits on the right of members to speak; thus even the small membership of the First and Second Congress found this procedure cumbersome and inefficient.

A small time-saver was introduced in 1790, when the House amended its rules to permit the Speaker to appoint all committees unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

By entrusting each proposal to a special committee that ceased to exist once the measure was reported, the House kept effective control over all legislation. But as its business multiplied and its membership increased (to 106 after the census of 1790 and to 142 after that of 1800), the House began to delegate increasing responsibility for initiating legislation to standing, or permanent committees.

Emergence of Parties

Neither the Constitution nor the early rules of the House envisioned a role for political parties in the legislative process. The triumph of the Federalists over the Anti-Federalists in winning ratification of the Constitution, the unanimous and non-partisan choice of George Washington as the first president, and the great preponderance of nominal Federalists elected to the First Congress tended to obscure the underlying economic, sectional and philosophic differences existing at the time. Upon the presentation of Alexander Hamilton's financial measures, the House -- and also the Senate -- began to exhibit a spirit of partisanship. Supporters of a strong central government, chiefly representatives of mercantile and financial interests, banded together as Federalists under the leadership of Hamilton, while exponents of agrarian democracy, led by Madison and Jefferson, became known as Republicans (and subsequently referred to as Democratic-Republicans to distinguish them from the Republican Party established in 1854.)

With the early emergence of two parties, choice of a Speaker soon fell to the party with a majority in the House. Backed by party support, the early Speakers were not unwilling to use their powers to promote party policies. The early Speakers were not, however, the actual political or legislative leaders of the House.

To summarize, the first 20 years of the house saw the beginnings of the standing committee system and the emergence of a floor leader and committee chairmen as key men in the legislative process. But that process was dominated, by and large, by the executive branch, and major decisions on legislative issues were reached behind the scenes in closed caucuses of the majority party.

THE SENATE

Formative Years: 1798-1809

Under the "great compromise" reached at the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the House of Representatives was to represent the "national principle," while the Senate was to be an expression of the "federal principle." Not only would each state have two votes in the Senate, but the election of senators by the state legislatures was thought to be a means of making the states a component of the national governing system. However, although the basis of representation assured each state an equal voice, senators voted as individuals, their salaries were paid by the federal government rather than by the states and the legislatures that elected them had no power to recall them. Thus it is not surprising that most senators, even in the early years, refused to consider themselves merely the agents of the state governments.

The framers of the Constitution left unsettled many questions concerning the relationships among the three branches of government, and it remained for the Senate --born of compromise and fashioned after no serviceable model -- to seek its own place in the governmental structure.

It had been confidently predicted that the popularly elected House of Representatives would be the predominant chamber in the national legislature, with the Senate acting chiefly as a revisory body, checking and moderating actions taken by the House. At first the House did over shadow the Senate, both in power and prestige, but within a few decades the Senate, endowed with executive functions that the House did not share and blessed with a smaller and more stable membership, had achieved primacy over the directly elected chamber It should be noted, in subsequent periods of American history, the balance of power between these two bodies has frequently shifted.

As the nation's population expanded, the size of the House mushroomed. But the Senate, in which the large and small states were equally represented, remained a comparatively small body. The nation's growth compelled the House to impose stringent limitations on floor debate, to rely heavily on its committee system and to develop elaborate techniques to channel the flow of legislation -- all steps that diminished the power of individual representatives. Such restrictions were not considered necessary in the Senate, where members tended to view themselves as ambassadors of sovereign states even though they exhibited independence in casting their votes. And in the upper chamber, the right of unlimited debate became the most cherished tradition. To the House, action was the primary object; in the Senate, deliberation was paramount.

The concept of senators as agents of state sovereignty led to repeated, but largely unsuccessful, efforts to make senators accountable to their state legislatures. Some members of Congress felt an obligation to make periodic reports on their activities to the state governments, and a continuing controversy raged over the right of state legislatures to instruct their senators. Instruction was more general in the South than in the North, but there was no unanimity of opinion on the question. However, with the emergence of political parties, party loyalty gradually took the place of allegiance to state legislatures even in those states where the concept received some acceptance.

It had been expected that the Senate would serve as an advisory council to the President, but natural friction between the two, aggravated by the rise of the party system, made such a relationship impractical. As time passed, the Senate was far more likely to try to manage the President than to advise him. In the 19th century the Senate often was the dominant force in Washington, but the rapid expansion of presidential power in the 20th century was accompanied by a corresponding decline in the power of the legislative branch. As a result, the Senate felt from time to time that its very existence as a viable legislative institution was threatened.

The concept of the Senate as an advisory council to the president never materialized. President Washington took informal advice, but not formally from the Senate as a body. But he relied heavily for advice on Alexander Hamilton, and also on Madison, then a House member, and others. The constitutional role of the Senate in the appointment process also fell short of the consultative role that some framers of the Constitution had envisioned. Washington's exercise of the appointment power carefully stressed the separate natures of the nomination and confirmation processes, a point underscored by his decision to submit nominations to the Senate in writing rather than in person.

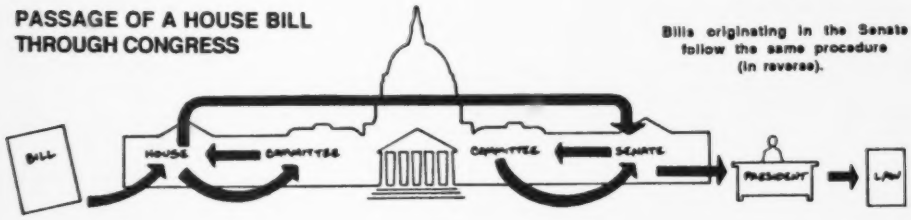
The drafters of the Constitution designated the Vice President as President of the Senate, and they directed the Senate to choose a President Pro Tempore to act in the absence of the Vice President. There were good reasons, however, why neither of these officers could supply effective legislative leadership. The Vice President was not chosen by the Senate but imposed upon it from outside, and there was no necessity for him to be sympathetic to its aims. The President Pro Tempore was elected by the Senate from among its own members, but he could not supply legislative leadership because his term was too random and temporary.

Thus, the mantle of legislative leadership soon fell upon individual senators -- in the beginning these included Oliver Ellsworth and Rufus King, among others and more importantly, upon the executive branch.

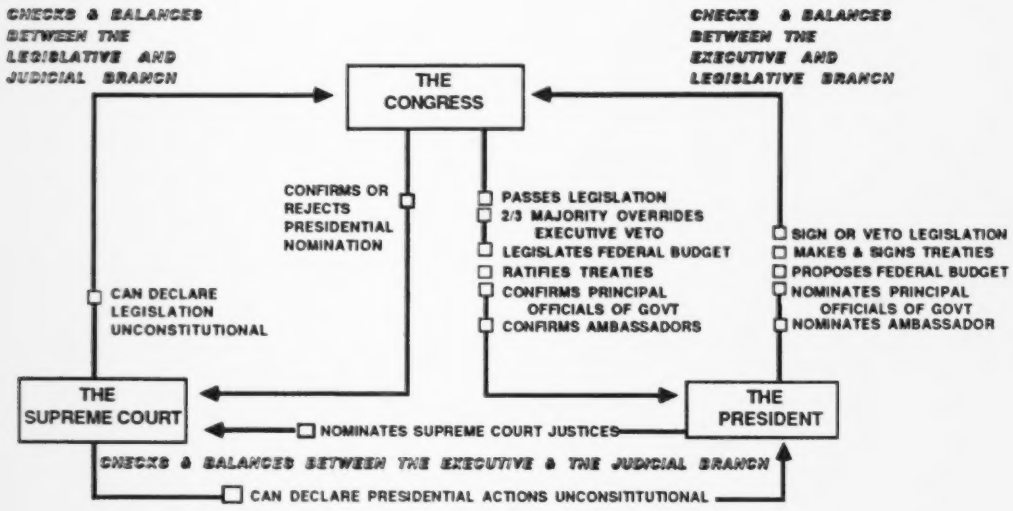
By the end of Jefferson's administration, the Senate had established internal procedures and sampled many of the functions given it under the Constitution. It had both initiated and revised proposed legislation, given its advice and consent to treaties and nominations, conducted its first investigations and held two impeachment trials: the first resulting in the removal from office of a federal judge and the second in the acquittal of Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase. But the breadth of its powers was not yet clear; relations with the House, the executive branch and the state governments still were only tentatively charted and awaited further tests.

Reprinted from *Guide to Congress*, 3rd Edition, 1982. Courtesy of Congressional Quarterly, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Congress, the representative voice of the people, is the Nation's lawmaker. If the people are to keep their Republic, it is important that they understand the process whereby bills are introduced, and eventually passed as law. This is the process that enables citizens to affect peaceable change and to ensure that the government is responsive to their needs and desires. The following graphic illustrates how a bill in the House of Representatives becomes law.



James Madison, often called "The Father of the Constitution," created a system of checks and balances built upon separate Legislative, Executive and Judicial Branches. The system enables each branch to exercise restraint upon the other. The following graphic depicts, in short, how the principle of checks and balances is applied.


CHECKS & BALANCES BETWEEN THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCH
CHECKS & BALANCES BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
THE CONGRESS
CONFIRMS OR REJECTS PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION
PASSES LEGISLATION
2/3 MAJORITY OVERRIDES EXECUTIVE VETO
LEGISLATES FEDERAL BUDGET
RATIFIES TREATIES
CONFIRMS PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF GOVT
CONFIRMS AMBASSADORS
SIGN OR VETO LEGISLATION
MAKES & SIGNS TREATIES
PROPOSES FEDERAL BUDGET
NOMINATES PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF GOVT
NOMINATES AMBASSADOR
CAN DECLARE LEGISLATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL
THE SUPREME COURT
NOMINATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
THE PRESIDENT
CHECKS & BALANCES BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE & THE JUDICIAL BRANCH
CAN DECLARE PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS UNCONSITITUTIONAL

THE DEPARTMENTS OF WAR AND ARMY

Following the inauguration of George Washington and the establishment of the First Congress principal efforts focused on the tasks to "provide for the common defence." Although the Continental Congress established the American Army on June 14, 1755, by 1789 it was necessary to adapt the Army charter to the new Constitution. For this purpose a Department of War was created by an act of Congress. This act reaffirmed the functions of the War Department created under Articles of the Confederation. However, unlike the first act, it vested final authority over the Department's functions with the President rather than the Congress.

In 1947, our national defense structure was again altered in an attempt to achieve "optimum efficiency of military operations" and aid in the integration on military and non-military branches of the government. The National Security Act of 1947 created the Department of Defense and mandated that it be headed by a Secretary of Defense. In addition, it established that the Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force would comprise the Department of Defense.

Our national military establishment has gone through many structural changes since 1789, but the constitutional principles of Presidential and civilian control remain the keystones of our country's defense structure.

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR

An Act of August 7, 1789 Chapter VII, I Statute, p. 49

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be an executive department to be denominated the Department of War, (a) and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on, or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land or naval forces ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs; and furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner, as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be in the said department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the said department.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary for the Department of War, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books and papers in the officer of Secretary for the Department of War heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR THE ARMY

An Act of September 29, 1789, Chapter XXV, I Statute, p. 95

An Act to recognize and adapt to the Constitution of the United States the establishment of the Troops raised under the Resolves of the United States in Congress assembled, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the establishment contained in the resolve of the late Congress of the third day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, except as to the mode of appointing the officers, and also as in herein after provided, be, and the same is hereby recognized to be the establishment for the troops in the service of the United States.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay and allowances of the said troops be the same as have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, by their resolution of the twelfth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all commissioned and noncommissioned officers and privates, who are or shall be in the service of the United States, shall take the following oaths or affirmations, to wit: "I, A.B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States." "I, A.B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers what-soever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States of America, and the orders of the officers appointed over me."

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said troops shall be governed by the rules and articles of war which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles of war as may hereafter by law be established.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States from the hostile incursions of the Indians, the President is hereby authorized to call into service from time to time, such part of the militia of the states respectively, as he may judge necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and that their pay and subsistence while in service, be the same as the pay and subsistence of the troops above mentioned.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

CHAPTER III

Establishment of the Office of the President and Commander in Chief

Establishment of the Office of the President and Commander in Chief

Constitution of the United States

Article II, Section 1

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

Perhaps no question troubled members of the Constitutional Convention more than what powers and structure should be given the President in the new government. The concept of power was linked closely with the method of election and the term of office. The convention first decided that Congress should choose the President for a single seven-year term. On reflection, however, some delegates thought this would not leave him sufficiently independent. Several other methods were proposed, and at one point the delegates agreed on selection by electors chosen by the state legislatures. It proposed that the President be chosen by electors equal in number to the senators and representatives from each state, who would be chosen as each state decided. They would vote by ballot for two persons, at least one of whom could not be an inhabitant of their state. The one receiving a majority of the electoral votes would become President, the one with the next largest vote would become Vice President. In the event of a tie, or if no one received a majority the Senate would decide.

The plan provided for a four-year term with no restriction as to re-election; shifted from the Senate to the President the power to appoint ambassadors and judges and to make treaties subject to Senate approval, and gave to the Senate, instead of the Supreme Court, the power to try impeachments.

Initially, the Constitutional Convention conferred only three powers on the President: "to carry into effect the National Laws," and "to appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for," and to veto bills. This was true of provisions placed in Section 3 of Article II for informing Congress "of the State of the Union" and recommending legislation to convene and adjourn Congress, receive ambassadors, and see "that the Laws be faithfully executed."

The Constitutional Convention also agreed, without debate, that "the President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy" and of the militia when called into national service. The power of the president "to grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment" likewise was approved.

The Convention also adopted the proposal of a special committee that the President appoint ambassadors and other public ministers, justices of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate." This power, incorporated in Section 2, later was qualified by requiring that offices not otherwise provided for "be established by law" and by authorizing Congress to vest appointment of lower-level officers in the presidency, the courts and the heads of departments.

The veto power was incorporated in Section 7 of Article I, setting out the procedure for the enactment of a bill with or without the President's signature. This section also made provision for the "pocket veto" of a bill when "the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its return, in which Case it shall not become Law."

The First Presidential Election

The Constitution empowered the state legislatures to prescribe the method of choosing their presidential electors as well as the time, place and manner of electing their representatives and senators. Virginia and Maryland put the choice of electors directly to the people; in Massachusetts, two were chosen at large and the other eight were picked by the legislature from 24 names submitted by the voters of the eight congressional districts. In the other states, the electors were chosen by the legislature.

In New York, where the Federalists controlled the state Senate and the Anti-Federalists dominated the Assembly, the two housed became deadlocked on the question of acting by joint or concurrent vote, and the legislature adjourned without choosing electors.

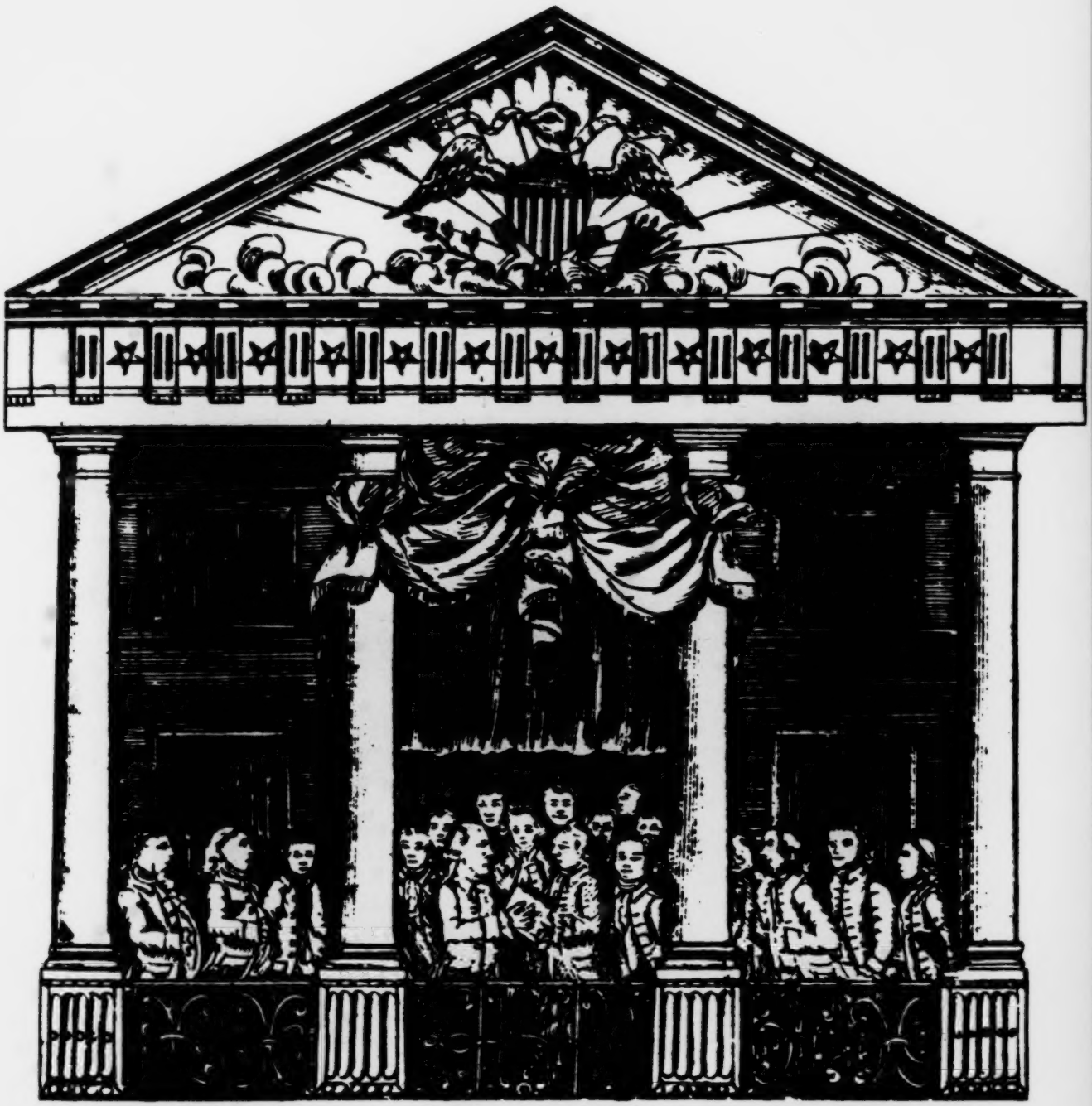
Election to the House of Representatives also involved a number of spirited contests between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, although the total vote cast in these first elections, estimated to be between 75,000 and 125,000 was a small fraction of the free population of 3.2 million. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, several elections were required in some districts before a candidate obtained a majority of the popular vote. (In the 19th century, five of the New England states required a majority vote to win election to the House; all such requirements had been phased out by the 1890's). Elbridge Gerry, who had refused to sign the Constitution, finally beat Nathaniel Gorham, also a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, after saying he no longer opposed it. In New Jersey the law did not fix a time for closing the polls, and they stayed open for three weeks. The election of all four New Jersey representatives were contested when the House organized for the First Congress.

Although March 4, 1789, had been fixed as the day for commencing proceedings of the new government, only 13 of the 59 representatives and eight of the 22 senators had arrived in New York City by then. (Seats allotted to North Carolina and Rhode Island were not filled until 1790, after those states had ratified the Constitution.) It was not until April 1 that a 30th representative arrived to make a quorum of the House; the Senate attained its quorum of 12 on April 6. The two houses then met jointly for the first time to count the electoral vote.

Meanwhile, as everyone had assumed, the electors met on Feb 4 and each of those present -- 69 -- cast his vote for George Washington, who thus became President by unanimous choice. (Four additional electors -- two from Maryland and two from Virginia -- failed to show up for the vote.) Of 11 men among whom the electors distributed their second vote, John Adams received the highest number -- 34 -- and was declared Vice President.

Adams arrived in New York on April 21, Washington on the 23rd and the inaugural took place on the 30th. Washington took the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution on the balcony of Federal Hall, New York's former City Hall, which housed the President and both houses of Congress until the government moved to Philadelphia in 1790.

Reprinted from *Guide to Congress*, 3rd Edition, 1982. Courtesy of Congressional Quarterly, Inc., Washington, D. C.



This engraving of Washington's inauguration on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York is from a drawing by Peter Lacour.

I. N. PHELPS STOKES COLLECTION, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following extract is taken from Hail to the Chief! by Glenn D. Kittler. It presents an insightful overview of George Washington's inaugural ceremony:

> "Thursday, April 30, 1789, was a cool, clear day in New York City. A west wind swept crisply across the Hudson River, adding a tang to the mounting excitement. Since dawn, the festive crowd in front of Federal Hall had steadily increased, and by nine o'clock when the church bells rang out, heralding the great event that was about to occur and inviting the people to mark it with prayers, the intersection of Wall and Broad Streets was a solid, cheering mob. At noon, on the Federal Hall balcony, George Washington was scheduled to take his oath of office as the first President of the United States, and this was an historic occasion well worth risking one's neck to see. With nowhere to go but up, the high-spirited crowd broke into nearby office buildings, filling the windows and lining the rooftops.
>
> A joint session of Congress had been called for ten o'clock, but when the hour came many Congressmen were still battling through the crowd in the street. The brute force of a mounted escort was required to open a path for the carriage bearing Vice President John Adams. For less favored notables the trip down Wall Street was a personal combat, and victory finally sent them skittering through the Federal Hall entrance, grasping and disheveled. Inside they found much of the same hysteria. The week before, an arrangements committee--three Senators and three Representatives--had been appointed to plan the details for the inauguration, and now, with the important moment at hand, the Committeemen suddenly realized that they had overlooked the simplest matters of protocol....
>
> How should Washington be addressed? Someone suggested 'Excellency;' someone else wanted 'His Highness;' others were for 'His Highness, the President of the United States and Protector of their Liberties' or 'His Serene Highness' or 'His Mightiness.' At Elizabeth he had been addressed as 'The President General of the United States.' Experts hurriedly read through the Constitution and discovered that its authors had not taken this crucial question into consideration. As respectful as everyone was prepared to be toward the Presidency, the flowery, regal titles made most men cringe, and the debate continued until someone suggested a simple 'Mr. President.' It was adopted.
>
> Now, how to receive Washington? Should he be invited to sit down? Where? Adams regarded the crimson chair which symbolized his office. There was not room for two men on it. Should he surrender it to Washington? He admitted to the Senate: 'Gentlemen, I feel great difficulty how to act. I am Vice President. In this I am nothing, but I may be everything. But I am president, also, of the Senate. When the President comes into the Senate, what shall I be? I wish, gentlemen, to think what I shall be.'

Again the discussions and debates erupted, and they were not resolved until someone suggested that maybe Washington wouldn't want to sit down. After all, he would be coming to make a speech and he would undoubtedly stand up to give it.

The speech was to be made before a joint session of both Houses. What to do with the Representatives when they came into the Senate chambers? Should they be left to stand, as members of the House of Commons stood when in the House of Lords for a joint session of England's Parliament? Someone pointed out that the Commoners stood merely because there were no seats for them in the House of Lords. How should the Speaker of the House be received? It was suggested that the Senate sergeant-at-arms go to the door carrying the Senate mace and there receive the Speaker, but then the Senators realized that they did not have either a sergeant or a mace.

At this point the Senate door was swung open and the House Speaker, followed by the Representatives, came hurrying in, and the Speaker had his own problem for the Senate. According to schedule, the Congressional escort was supposed to be at Franklin House at eleven o'clock to accompany Washington to Federal Hall for his inauguration at noon. Since it was now well after eleven, shouldn't the escort be on its way?

The escort of three Senators and three Representatives went downstairs to a waiting carriage. Because of the jammed streets, the carriage traveled slowly, and the escort arrived one hour and ten minutes late. Other contingents of the inaugural procession had by now been standing in Cherry Street for over two hours. Reaching Franklin House at last, the Congressman hurried inside and found Washington waiting patiently at the door. Only enough time was spent in shaking hands to allow the coachmen to turn the carriage around the guide it into its parade position. Then Washington entered the carriage with the escort for the trip back to Federal Hall. The nearer the parade approached Federal Hall the more difficult progress became. Wall Street was a solid mass of people. The leading military unit had to break ranks and force an opening through the crowd. At Federal Hall Washington paused only a moment at the door to acknowledge the cheers.

Inside, Washington was led quickly to the second floor where Adams awaited him at the Senate Door. Once in the chambers, an unsmiling Washington accepted the applause of the joint Congress. After it came an awkward silence. Washington glanced around for a place to sit down, saw Adams' crimson chair, stepped to it and sat down--which settled that problem. He became aware that the men near him were apparently awaiting some sort of signal, so he caught Adams' eye and said: 'I am ready to proceed.'

Again there was confusion. Nobody had thought of arranging these last steps of the inauguration procession.

Realizing this, Washington merely walked to the balcony doors at the far end of the room, with Adams falling in close behind and Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, of the New York judiciary, behind Adams. Secretary of the Senate Samuel Allyne Otis quickly took a place beside Livingston. Then the Congressional escort moved into position. A few steps ahead of the others, Washington went out on the balcony, and at the sight of him the great crowd burst into an ovation. This gave the principals time to jostle for room on the balcony; other Congressmen watched from adjoining windows.

A small table covered with crimson damask stood near the railing, and on it was a Bible borrowed from St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Otis picked it up and stepped between Washington and Livingston. At a nod from Livingston, Otis opened the book. The crowd became quiet as Washington placed his left hand on the Bible, raised his right hand, and looked at Livingston. The authors of the Constitution, aware of the religious sensitivities in the country, allowed for a President either to 'swear' or merely 'affirm' his oath; Washington used the word 'swear' as he pledged.

'I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'

There was silence; then Washington said: 'I swear, so help me God.' And he bent over and kissed the Bible. This was unexpected and sent a murmur through the crowd.

Livingston waited a moment, then said softly: 'It is done.' He turned to the crowd and shouted: 'Long live George Washington, President of the United States!' "

Article II, Section 2

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States...

With these words, the Constitutional Convention mandated that, of the many roles the President of the United States would have, primary among them would be that of Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. Perhaps no other role of the President would destine the Chief Executive to perform on the world stage as would the role of Commander in Chief.

George Washington, as President, drew heavily on his experiences as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

When Washington assumed the Presidency on April 30, 1789, America's military force consisted of only 840 men and the President had no delegation of authority to employ it in defense of the country. He was required to request congressional support for virtually every military effort. Although fears of a standing army were still regularly expressed, Congress generally cooperated with Washington's requests and gave him broad discretion over the use of the troops. By the time Washington left office the United States had a regular army of 7,108 men and 3 large frigates were nearing completion.

Many of Washington's actions which shaped the war powers of the presidency were in the arena of foreign relations. In the Nootka Sound Controversy, the Cabinet undertook insightful debates to determine criteria for calling the Congress back into session if war seemed imminent. The debates following the Proclamation of Neutrality were equally insightful. Madison and Hamilton, writing a Pacificus and Helvidius, masterfully cut through to the core of the arguments surrounding the President's authority to make war and peace, assumed sweeping powers justifiable only through a broad reading of the Executive's constitutional powers.

In 1789, after Spanish vessels seized the port of Nootka Sound along with some British vessels anchored there, Britain suspended diplomatic relations and war between the two nations seemed likely. Washington received word that if hostilities commenced, the British commander, Lord Dorchester, might wish to descend the Mississippi through United States territory. Washington, who feared the British goal was to ultimately control Spanish-owned Florida and Louisiana, summoned his cabinet to discuss the issue. Jefferson advocated a position of neutrality with the British while guaranteeing protection of Spanish Florida and Louisiana. Adams urged Washington to side with Spain. Washington chose neutrality and decided to use it to obtain a favorable treaty of commerce from Britain and U.S. rights to use the Mississippi from Spain.

The next discussion centered on the proper reaction if Britain requested permission to march through U.S. territory or if they proceeded without authorization in defiance of American wishes. Knox, Adams and Jay claimed neutrality required that the British be refused passage. If they marched through without authorization, Knox said Congress must be called into session since "they are vested with the right of providing for the common defense and of declaring war." Hamilton said the British should be allowed to march through but if they proceeded without permission, the legislature should be called to begin preparations for war.

The British never requested permission nor did they attempt to march through without it, but the debates over the possibility shed light on the Administration's assumptions about the limits of its own power. Washington and his cabinet felt within their bounds to determine the nation's neutrality in the Spanish-British conflict. Though Congress was charged with declaring war, the Executive assumed the Powers of deciding on peace. The limits would have changed immediately had the British marched without permission. Nearly every cabinet member established the necessity of calling Congress into session in that a situation. The Constitution necessitated that the Legislature be consulted to authorize a condition of war and provide military support.

In February, 1793, France declared war on England, Spain and Holland. The usual delay of news kept America uniformed until Congress was out of session in April. Upon receiving the news Washington issued a list of thirteen questions to his cabinet, including the President's right to proclaim neutrality and the necessity of calling Congress into session to review the present situation.

Instances of the actual use of military force during Washington's administration were not as important in establishing precedents as the above mentioned controversies but they still merit examination. Washington's most celebrated military action was in response to the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania had refused to pay the federal excise tax on liquor and their refusal turned into mass defiance of the law. Washington, after receiving Supreme Court certification that the situation was beyond the control of federal marshals, called out the militia. He was doing so, he said, "in obedience to the high and irresistible duty consigned to me by the Constitution 'To take care that the laws be faithfully executed'."

There are numerous instances during Washington's presidency of broad discretionary power being conferred on the Executive by the Congress. The Congressional Act of March 4, 1792, gave the President the power to arm troops as he thought proper. On May 9, 1794, he was authorized to require the states to have 80,000 effective militia held in "readiness to be called at a moment's warning." Washington was also given discretion whether or not to build naval vessels, fortify certain ports and harbors, and to raise or discharge troops "consistent with public safety."

Thus, President Washington set the tone and precedent of the role of Commander in Chief upon which his successors have built. The President of the United States has often exercised his powers as Commander in Chief to protect American lives and prosperity at home and abroad as well as to have responded to threats to national security.

CHAPTER IV

Soldier-Statesman Presidents of the United States

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION OF THE SOLDIER-STATESMAN PRESIDENTS

NAME AND STATE OF RESIDENCE	BIRTH	DEATH	TERM OF OFFICE	MILITARY SERVICE*
George Washington Virginia	22 February 1732 "Wakefield," Westmoreland County, Virginia	14 December 1799 "Mount Vernon," Fairfax County, Virginia	30 April 1789 - 3 March 1797	Major, Virginia Militia, 1752-4 Colonel, Virginia Provincials, 1754-8 General and Commander in Chief, Continental Army, 1775-83 Service in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution
Thomas Jefferson Virginia	13 April 1743 "Shadwell," Goochland County, Virginia	4 July 1826 "Monticello," Albemarle County, Virginia	4 March 1801 - 3 March 1809	Colonel (Albemarle County Lieutenant), Virginia Militia, 1770-79
James Madison Virginia	16 March 1751 Port Conway, King George County, Virginia	28 June 1836 "Montpelier," Orange County, Virginia	4 March 1809 - 3 March 1817	Colonel (Orange County Lieutenant), Virginia Militia, 1775-81
James Monroe Virginia	28 April 1758 Westmoreland County, Virginia	4 July 1831 New York City, New York	4 March 1817 - 3 March 1825	Major, Continental Army, 1775-8; Service in the American Revolution
Andrew Jackson Tennessee	15 March 1767 Waxhaw Settle- ment, South Carolina	8 June 1845 Nashville, Tennessee	4 March 1829 - 3 March 1837	Davidson County Militia, 1791; Elected as Major General, Tennessee Militia, 1802; Major-General, U.S. Army, 1814-21; Service in Indian Wars and War of 1812

NAME AND STATE OF RESIDENCE	BIRTH	DEATH	TERM OF OFFICE	MILITARY SERVICE*
William Henry Harrison Ohio	9 February 1773 "Berkeley," Charles City County, Virginia	4 April 1841 Washington, D.C.	4 March 1841 - 4 April 1841	Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 1791-98; Major General, Kentucky Militia, 1812-4; Service in War of 1812
John Tyler Virginia	29 March 1790 Charles City County, Virginia	18 January 1862 Richmond, Virginia	6 April 1841 - 3 March 1845	Captain, Virginia Militia, 1812; Service in War of 1812
James Knox Polk Tennessee	2 November 1795 Mecklenburg County, North Carolina	15 June 1849 Nashville, Tennessee	4 March 1845 - 3 March 1849	Major, Tennessee Militia, 1821
Zachary Taylor Kentucky	24 November 1784 Montebello, Orange County, Virginia	9 July 1850 Washington, D.C.	4 March 1849 - 9 July 1850	Major General, U.S. Army, 1808-15, 1816-49; Service in Black Hawk War and Mexican War
Millard Fillmore New York	7 January 1800 Locke, New York	8 March 1874 Buffalo, New York	10 July 1850 - 3 March 1853	Major, Union Continentals (home guard), 1861
Franklin Pierce New Hampshire	23 November 1804 Hillsborough, New Hampshire	8 October 1869 Concord, New Hampshire	4 March 1853 - 3 March 1857	Brigadier General, New Hampshire Militia, 1846-8; Service in the Mexican War
James Buchanan Pennsylvania	23 April 1791 Cove Gap, Pennsylvania	1 June 1868 Near Lancaster, Pennsylvania	4 March 1857 - 3 March 1861	Private, Pennsylvania Militia, 1814
Abraham Lincoln Illinois	12 February 1809 Hardin, now Larue, County, Kentuckv	15 April 1865 Washington, D.C.	4 March 1861 - 15 April 1865	Captain, Illinois Militia, 1832; Service in the Black Hawk War

Name and State of Residence	Birth	Death	Term of Office	Military Service*
Andrew Johnson Tennessee	29 December 1808 Raleigh, North Carolina	31 July 1875 Carter Station, Tennessee	15 April 1865 - 3 March 1869	Military Governor of Tennessee with rank of Brigadier General, U.S. Army (Volunteers), 1862-5; Service in the Civil War
Ulysses Simpson Grant Illinois	27 April 1822 Point Pleasant, Ohio	23 July 1885 Mt. McGregor, New York	4 March 1869 - 3 March 1871	General, U.S. Army, 1843-54, 1861-9; Service in the Mexican War and Civil War
Rutherford Birchard Hayes Ohio	4 October 1822 Delaware, Ohio	17 January 1893 Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio	4 March 1877 - 3 March 1881	Brigadier General, Brevet Major General, U.S. Army (Volunteers), 1861-5; Service in the Civil War
James Abram Garfield Ohio	19 November 1831 Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio	19 September 1831 Elberon, New Jersey	4 March 1881 - 19 September 1881	Major General, U.S. Army (Volunteers), 1861-3; Service in the Civil War
Chester Alan Arthur New York	5 October 1830 Fairfield, Vermont	18 November 1886 New York City, New York	20 September 1881 - 3 March 1885	Brigadier General, New York Militia, 1858-63; Service in the Civil War
Benjamin Harrison Indiana	20 August 1833 North Bend, Ohio	13 March 1901 Indianapolis, Indiana	4 March 1889 - 3 March 1893	Colonel, Brevet Brigadier General, U.S. Army (Volunteers), 1862-5; Service in the Civil War
William McKinley Ohio	29 January 1843 Niles, Ohio	14 September 1901 Buffalo, New York	4 March 1897 - 14 September 1901	Captain, Brevet Major, U.S. Army (Volunteers), 1861-5; Service in the Civil War

NAME AND STATE OF RESIDENCE	BIRTH	DEATH	TERM OF OFFICE	MILITARY SERVICE*
Theodore Roosevelt New York	27 October 1858 New York City, New York	6 January 1919 Oyster Bay, New York	14 September 1901 - 3 March 1909	Captain, New York National Guard, 1882-6; Colonel, U.S. Army (Volunteers), 1898; Service in the Spanish-American War
Harry S Truman Missouri	8 May 1884 Lamar, Missouri	26 December 1972 Kansas City, Missouri	12 April 1945 - 20 January 1953	Captain, Missouri National Guard, 1905-11, 1917-9; Colonel, Army Officer Reserve Corps, 1919-45; Service in World War I
Dwight David Eisenhower New York	14 October 1890 Dennison, Texas	28 March 1969 Washington, D.C	20 January 1953 - 20 January 1961	General of the Army, U.S. Army, 1915-48, 1951-2; Service in World War II
John Fitzgerald Kennedy Massachusetts	29 May 1917 Brookline, Massachusetts	22 November 1963 Dallas, Texas	20 January 1961 - 22 November 1963	Lieutenant, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1941-5; Service in World War II
Lyndon Baines Johnson Texas	27 August 1908 Stonewall, Texas	22 January 1973 Near Johnson City, Texas	22 November 1963 - 20 January 1969	Commander, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1940-64; Active Duty, 1941-2; Service in World War II
Richard Milhous Nixon New York	9 January 1913 Yorba Linda, California		20 January 1969 - 9 August 1974	Commander, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1942-66; Active Duty, 1942-46; Navy Retired Reserve, 1966-present; Service in World War II
Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr. Michigan	14 July 1913 Omaha, Nebraska		9 August 1974 - 20 January 1977	Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1942-6; Service in World War II

NAME AND STATE OF RESIDENCE	BIRTH	DEATH	TERM OF OFFICE	MILITARY SERVICE*
James Earl Carter, Jr. Georgia	1 October 1924 Plains, Georgia		20 January 1977 - 20 January 1981	Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, 1946-53
Ronald Wilson Reagan California	6 February 1911 Tampico, Illinois		20 January 1981 - 20 January 1989	Captain, Army Air Corps and U. S. Army Reserve, 1942-5; Service in World War II
George Herbert Walker Bush Texas	12 June 1924 Milton, Massachusetts		20 January 1989 -	Lieutenant, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1942-6; Service in World War II

* The rank indicated is that held at the conclusion of the term of office.

CHAPTER V

Quotations of the Soldier-Statesman Presidents

THE PRESIDENT'S OATH OF OFFICE

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

First administered to George Washington on April 30, 1789, by the Chancellor of New York Robert R. Livingston

GEORGE WASHINGTON

On The Constitution:

"To every description, indeed, of citizens let praise be given. But let them persevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the constitution of the United States."

Sixth Annual Message to Congress, November 19, 1794

"The Constitution is the guide which I never will abandon."

Speech to Boston Selectmen, July 28, 1795

On Education:

"To the security of a free constitution ... [education] ... contributes ... by teaching the people themselves to know and to value their own rights."

1790

On Government:

"The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty which you so highly prize.... The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole People, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

Farewell Address, September 19, 1796

On Liberty:

"The sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are ... deeply and finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

1789

On Military Matters:

"When we assumed the soldier we did not lay aside the citizen."

Address to New York Legislature, June 26, 1775;
Quotation on the Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery

228-317 0 - 89 - 2 : QL 3

THOMAS JEFFERSON

On The Constitution:

"The Constitution of the United States is the result of the collected wisdom of our country."

Letter to Amos Marsh, November 20, 1801

"Our particular security is in the possession of a written Constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction."

Letter to Wilson C. Nicholas, September 7, 1803

"Some men look at constitutions with sanctimonious reverence, and deem them like the ark of the covenant, too sacred to be touched. They ascribe to the men of the preceding age a wisdom more than human, and suppose what they did to be beyond amendment.... I am certainly not an an advocate for frequent and untried changes in laws and constitutions.... But I know also, that laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind.... We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him when a boy, as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their barbarous ancestors."

To Samuel Kercheval, July 12, 1816

On Freedom:

"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of the person under the protection of habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected -- these principles from the brightest constellation which has ... guided our steps through an age of revolution and transformation."

1801

On Liberty:

"The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time."

1774

On The People:

"The good sense of the people will always be found to be the best army."

To Edward Carrington, January 16, 1787

"The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government."

To Benjamin Waring, March 23, 1801

On States' Rights:

"I dare say that in time all the State governments as well as their central government, like the planets revolving round their common sun, acting and acted upon according to their respective weights and distances, will produce that beautiful equilibrium on which our Constitution is founded, and which I believe it will exhibit to the world in a degree of perfection, unexampled but in the planetary system itself.

To Peregrine Fitzhugh, February 23, 1798

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

JAMES MADISON

On Freedom:

"Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations."

Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 5, 1788

On Government:

"A good government implies two things: fidelity to the object of government, which is the happiness of the people; secondly, a knowledge of the means by which that object can be best attained."

"Publius," *Federalist* No. 37, published 1788

On The People:

"The people are the only legitimate fountain of power, and it is from them that the constitutional charter, under which the several branches of government hold their power, is derived...."

"Publius," *Federalist* No. 49, published 1788

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

JAMES MONROE

On Military Matters:

"The safety of these States and everything dear to a free people must depend in an eminent degree on the militia.... This arrangement should be formed, too, in time of peace, to be the better prepared for war."

First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1817

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

33

ANDREW JACKSON

On The American System:

"As long as Government is administered for the good of the people, and is well-regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending."

1829

On The Constitution:

"The Constitution is still the object of our reverence, the bond of our Union, our defense in danger, the source of our prosperity in peace. [It] forms a *government*, not a league."

Proclamation, December 10, 1832

On Duty:

"The first duty of a soldier or good citizen is to attend to the safety and interest of his country; the next, to attend to his own feelings whenever they are rudely or wantonly assailed."

To Henry Dearborn, January 8, 1807

On Liberty:

"Eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty, and ... you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing."

Farewell Address, March 4, 1837

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

On Freedom:

"In America, a glorious fire has been lighted upon the altar of liberty.... Keep it burning, and let the sparks that continually go up from it fall on other altars, and light up in distant lands the fire of freedom."

At Dayton, Ohio, September 10, 1840

On The Presidency:

"It is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer at least to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent not the

principal; the servant, not the master."

Inaugural Address, March 4, 1841

"A person elected to that high office ... [the Presidency] ... must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions to guard, protect and defend the rights of all and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest."

1841

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

JOHN TYLER

On The Constitution:

"I am determined to uphold the Constitution ... to the utmost of my ability and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance, but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered under any circumstances whatever by those who are charged with its protection and defense."

Protest, August 30, 1842

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

JAMES KNOX POLK

On The Army:

"Our standing army is to be found in the bosom of society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country when an emergency requires it..."

Message to Congress, July 6, 1848

On Government:

"While the people of other countries are struggling to establish free institutions, under which man may govern himself, we are in the actual enjoyment of them -- a rich inheritance from our fathers."

On the Presidency:

"...The preservation of the Constitution from infraction is the President's highest duty.... The President's power is negative merely, and not affirmative. He can enact no law."

Fourth Annual Message to Congress, December 5, 1848

ZACHARY TAYLOR

On Liberty:

"As American freemen we ... sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty."

1849

On The People:

"I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority as [the American people]."

To J.S. Allison, April 12, 1848

On Service:

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish -- nothing to serve but my country."

Ibid

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

MILLARD FILLMORE

On Government:

"Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions upon other counties our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example and show our success, moderation, and justice the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions."

Second Annual Message to Congress, December 2, 1851

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

FRANKLIN PIERCE

On Federalism:

"If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people."

Inaugural Address, March 4, 1853

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

JAMES BUCHANAN

On The Constitution:

"There is nothing stable but Heaven and the Constitution."

To Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia, April 10, 1851

On Equality:

"Equality among the states is equity. This equality is the very essence of the Constitution."

Veto Message, February 1, 1860

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

On The Constitution:

"Don't interfere with anything in the Constitution. That must be maintained, for it is the only safeguard of our liberties."

Speech at Kalamazoo, August 27, 1856

On The Government:

"If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease.... A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people."

First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861

On The People:

"The people know their rights, and they are never slow to assert and maintain them, when they are invaded."

Speech at Springfield, Illinois, January, 1837

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

Speech at Peoria, Illinois, October 16, 1854

"The people -- the people are the rightful masters of both congresses and courts -- not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who

pervert it."

Notes for speeches in Ohio, September 16, 1859

On The Presidency:

"As President, I have no eyes but constitutional eyes; I cannot see you."

To a South Carolina Commission, *circa.* 1861

ANDREW JOHNSON

On The Constitution:

"I will stand by the Constitution of the country as it is, and by all its guaranties.... I intend to stand by it as the sheet-anchor of the Government; and I trust and hope, though it seems to be now in the very vortex of ruin, though it seems to be running between Charybdis and Scylla, the rock on one hand and the whirlpool on the other, that it will be preserved, and will remain a beacon to guide, and an example to be imitated by all the nations of the earth. Yes, I intend to hold on to it as the chief ark of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty."

To the Senate, December 19, 1860

"Honest conviction is my courage; the Constitution is my guide."

Speech in Washington, D.C., February 22, 1866

"Amendments to the Constitution ought not too frequently to be made.... If continually tinkered with it will lose all its prestige and dignity, and the old instrument will be lost sight of altogether in a short time."

Speech in Washington, D.C., February 22, 1866

"The time has come to take the Constitution down, to unroll it, to reread it, and to understand its provisions thoroughly."

Speech in Washington, D.C., February 22, 1866

On The People:

"Our Government springs from and was made for the people -- not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it derives its courage, strength, and wisdom."

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

On Government:

"It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward ... government by the people ... and that our great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others.

1873

On Liberty:

"Human liberty, the only true fountain of human government."

To citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, 1863

On The People:

"I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people."

First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1869

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

On Government:

"When once a man imbibes the principle that government was instituted to regulate all things, social and domestic, as well as political, it is the most natural error in the world that he should not stop where he began. He wants to apply it to every imaginable case of wrong ... until there are no personal rights left to the people."

1854

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

On The People:

"All free governments are managed by the combined wisdom and folly of the people."

Letter, April 21, 1880

"The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whom will hang the destinies of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the

sole heirs of sovereign power."

1881

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR

On Government:

"Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher proof could exist of the strength of popular government than the fact that, though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain."

Address upon taking the oath of office, September 19, 1881

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

BENJAMIN HARRISON

On Elections:

"If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with 'free and honest elections.' "

Second Annual Message to Congress, December 1, 1890

On Peace/National Defense:

"The divergent interests of peace ... demanded a 'more perfect union.' "

1889

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

On Citizenship:

"Cultivate the highest and best citizenship; for upon it rests the destiny of our government."

At G.A.R. Campfire, Buffalo, New York, August 24. 1897

On Liberty:

"It should not be forgotten ... that liberty does not mean lawlessness. Liberty to make our own laws does not give us license to break them. Liberty to make our own laws commands a duty to observe them ourselves and enforce obedience among all others within their jurisdiction. Liberty, my fellow

citizens, is responsibility, and responsibility is duty, and that duty is to preserve the exceptional liberty we enjoy within the law and for the law and by the law."

Address at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4, 1894

On Patriotism:

"Blessed is the country whose defenders are patriots.... We cannot exalt patriotism too high; we cannot too much encourage love of country; for, my fellow-citizens, as long as patriotism exists in the hearts of the American people, so long will our matchless institutions be secure and permanent."

Speech at Syracuse, New York, August 24, 1897

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

On Government:

"The government is us; we are the government, you and I."

Speech at Asheville, North Carolina, September 9, 1902

On Liberty:

"When liberty becomes license, some form of one-man power is not far distant."

1887

On Military Matters:

"The army and navy are the sword and the shield, which this nation must carry if she is to do her duty among the nations of the earth...."

Address in Chicago, Illinois, April 10, 1899

On Patriotism:

"Patriotism should be an integral part of our feeling at all times, for it is merely another name for those qualities of soul which make a man in peace or in war, by day or by night, think of his duty to his fellows, and of his duty to the nation through which their and his loftiest aspirations must find their fitting expression."

1916

On Statesmanship:

"The first requisite in the statesmanship that I shall benefit mankind ... is that that statesmanship shall be thoroughly American ... The man who lifts

America higher, by just so much makes higher the civilization of all mankind."

Speech in New York, New York, February 17, 1899

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

HARRY S TRUMAN

On Democracy:

"Democracy is based on the conviction that man has the moral and intellectual capacity, as well as the inalienable right, to govern himself with reason and justice....

Democracy maintains that government is established for the benefit of the individual, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of the individual and his freedom in the exercise of his abilities....

Democracy has proved that social justice can be achieved through peaceful change....

Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain lasting peace."

Inaugural Address, January 20, 1949

On Military Matters:

"I have always believed that the civilian control of the military is one of the strongest foundations of our system of free government. Many of our people are descended from men and women who fled their native countries to escape the oppression of militarism...."

1951

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

On Americans:

"Only Americans can hurt America."

Speech in Abilene, Kansas, June, 1945

On Citizenship:

"Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible -- from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists.

And so each citizen plays an indispensable role."

First Inaugural Address, January 20, 1953

On Democracy:

"Human dignity, economic freedom, individual responsibility, these are the characteristics that distinguish democracy from all other forms devised by man.... This democratic system ... has given to our people the highest standard of living this world has ever known and has made of this nation a force for justice and peace."

Speech at the University of West Virginia, September 24, 1947

On Freedom:

"The winning of freedom is not to be compared to the winning of a game -- with the victory recorded forever in history. Freedom has its life in the hearts, the actions, the spirits of men and so it must be daily earned and refreshed -- else like a flower cut from its life-giving roots, it will wither and die."

Speech to the English Speaking Union, London, England, 1944

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On The American Revolution:

"We dare not forget that we are the heirs of that first revolution."

1961

On The Constitution:

"The Constitution, of course, is still in force -- but it is a solemn contract made in the name of "We the People" -- and it is an agreement that should be renewed by each generation."

Address in Washington, D.C., April 16, 1959

"Our Constitution wisely assigns both joint and separate roles to each branch of Government, and a President and a Congress who hold each other in mutual respect will neither permit nor attempt any trespass."

1961

On Democracy:

"The dynamic of democracy is the power and purpose of the individual."

1962

On Duty:

"My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."

Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961

On Freedom:

"The cost of freedoms always high, but Americans have always paid it....
One path we shall never choose, and that is the path of surrender, or submission.
Our goal is not the victory of might, but the vindication of right; not peace at the expense of freedom, but both peace and freedom here in this hemisphere, and, we hope, around the world."

Radio and television address, October 12, 1962

On Human Rights:

"Although our civil rights also serve important private purposes -- above all they were considered essential to the republican form of government. Such a government required that the consent of the governed be given freely, thoughtfully and intelligently. Without freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, equal protection of the laws,a nd other inalienable rights, men could not govern themselves intelligently."

1959

On Liberty:

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

On Duty:

"I report to you that our country is challenged at home and abroad: that is our will that is being tried and not our strength; our sense of purpose and not our ability to achieve a better America."

State of the the Union Address, January 17, 1968

On Peace/National Defense:

"We keep a vigil of peace around the world.
Until the world knows no aggressors, until the arms of tyranny have been laid down, until freedom has risen up in every land, we shall maintain our vigil to make sure our sons who died on foreign fields shall not have died in vain."

Address at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1963

On The Presidency:

"A President's hardest task is not to do what is right, but to know what is right."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON

On The American System:

"We have a Constitution which sets limits on what government can do but that allows wide discretion within those limits. We have a system of divided powers, of checks and balances, of periodic elections, all of which are designed to ensure that the majority has a chance to work its will -- but not to override the rights of the minority, or to infringe the rights of the individual. What this adds up to is a democratic process."

1969

On Freedom:

"The essence of freedom is that each of us shares in the shaping of his own destiny."

1969

On Government:

"We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another, until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices. For its part, Government will listen. We will strive to listen in new ways -- to the voices of quiet anguish, to voices that speak without words, [to] the voices of the heart, to the injured voices, and [to] the anxious voices, and [to] the voices that have despaired of being heard.

Inaugural Address, January 20, 1969

On The People:

"The people's right to change what does not work is one of the greatest principles of our system of government."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

GERALD RUDOLPH FORD, JR.

On The American System:

"During the period of my service on this capitol and in the White House, I can recall many orderly transitions of governmental responsibility -- of problems as well as of position, of burdens as well as of power. The genius of the American system is that we do this so naturally and normally. There are no soldiers marching in the streets except in the inaugural parade; no public demonstrations except for some of the dancers at the inaugural ball; the opposition party doesn't go underground but goes on functioning vigorously in the Congress and the country; and our vigilant press goes right on probing and publishing our faults and follies..."

State of the Union Address, January 12, 1977

On Citizenship:

"Like President Washington ... I look forward to the status of private citizen with gladness and gratitude. To me, being a citizen of the United States of America is the greatest honor and privilege in the world."

1977

On The Constitution:

"Our Constitution works. Our great republic is a government of laws and not men. Here, the people rule."

Inaugural Address, August 9, 1974

On the Presidency:

"Having become Vice President and President without expecting or seeking either, I have a special feeling toward these high offices. To me, the presidency and vice presidency were not prizes to be won, but a duty to be done."

Quoted in *Time* 108:22, August 30, 1976

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

JAMES EARL CARTER, JR.

On Democracy:

"The experience of democracy is like the experience of life itself -- always changing, infinite in its variety, sometimes turbulent and all the more valuable for having been tested by adversity."

To Indian Parliament, January 2, 1978

On Human Rights:

"We measure the real meaning of America in our intangible values -- values which do not change, our care for each other, our commitment to freedom, our search for justice, our devotion to human rights and to world peace, and the patriotism and basic goodness of our people."

1979

On The Presidency:

"For me, as for you or for any person, the prospect of being president of the United States is a sobering thought, one that calls more for humility than pride, more for reflection than for celebration."

Speech, May 28, 1976

"I think the President is the only person who can change the direction or attitude of our nation."

Quoted in *Encore American & Worldwide News* 5:4, June 21, 1976

RONALD WILSON REAGAN

On The Constitution:

"My belief has always been ... that whenever in this land any individual's constitutional rights are being unjustly denied, it is the obligation of the federal government -- at point of bayonet if necessary -- to restore that individual's constitutional rights."

Press conference, May 17, 1983

On Freedom:

"We must shoulder our burden with our eyes fixed on the future, but recognizing the realities of the day, not counting on mere hope or wishes. We must be willing to carry out responsibility as the custodian of individual freedom. Then we will achieve our destiny to be as a shining city on a hill for all mankind to see."

Speech at Conservative Political Action Conference, March 17, 1978

"Freedom is not the sole prerogative of a lucky few, but the inalienable and universal right of all human beings."

1982

On Leadership:

"...if we [the U.S.] are not to shoulder the burdens of leadership in the free world, then who will? The alternatives are neither pleasant nor acceptable. Great nations which fail to meet their responsibilities are consigned to the dustbin of history."

Speech at Conservative Political Action Conference, March 17, 1978

On Liberty:

"Concentrated power has always been the enemy of liberty."

Quoted in *New Republic*, December 16, 1981

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

GEORGE BUSH

On Peace/National Defense:

"Peace through strength works."

Presidential Debates, October 13, 1988

On America:

"Lincoln called this country the last, best hope of man on earth. And he was right then, and we still are the last, best hope of man on earth."

Presidential Debates, October 13, 1988

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

CHAPTER VI

Major Department of Defense Commemorative Programs

Constitutional Commitment Program
Bicentennial Defense Community Program
Exceptional Merit Recognition Program
Adopt-A-School Program

Constitution Commitment Program

The Constitution Commitment Program reflects the Army's commitment to the education of soldiers, family members, and civilian employees on the meaning, origin, values and principles embodied in the United States Constitution. The purpose of the program is to heighten awareness and deepen understanding of this important document, the freedom it guarantees and the civic responsibilities necessary to its preservation and vitality. Consequently, the Constitution Commitment Program emphasizes two areas: Education and Oath Reaffirmation.

Constitutional education has been initiated for all soldiers to include non-commissioned officers and officer professional development classes, officer basic and advanced courses, non-commissioned officer leadership courses, and Reserve Officer Training Corp and Reserve Component instruction. In addition, soldiers receive a pocket edition of the Constitution and constitutional instruction during initial entry training. Training Support Packages on the Constitution have been prepared and distributed by the Combat Studies Institute, Command and General Staff College and by the Office of the Staff Judge Adocate, Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command. Information on Constitutional instruction and copies of the Training Support Packages are available from the SABC Resource Center, Pentagon, Room 3E524, Washington, D.C. 20310-0107.

Oath Reaffirmation offers members of the Armed Forces and government employees an opportunity to rededicate themselves to support and defend the Constitution, an oath they took upon entering military or federal service. The oath clarifies one's allegiance to the nation, rather than to a person, polictical party or office. It is important that the historical and contemporary significance of the oath be emphasized in military training and experience because it defines the duties and responsiblities of all service members and federal employees.

An Oath Reaffirmation Ceremony is held when basic trainees graduate from initial entry training. Additionally, oath reaffirmation ceremonies are administered throughout a soldiers career. Constitution Week (September 17-23 of each year), Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, Independence Day, Yorktown Day, Service and Organization birthdays, family day, and annual reserve component training are appropriate occasions to conduct oath reaffirmation ceremonies (See Chapter 8 for guidance on conducting an Oath Reaffirmation Ceremony).

The Constitution Commitment Program focuses beyond the Bicentennial commemorative period, 1987-91. It looks to ongoing reaffirmation ceremonies and institutionalized instruction on the Constitution and emphasizes the Armed Forces' commitment to provide for the common defense in order to "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

Bicentennial Defense Community Program

The Bicentennial Defense Community Program encourages Department of Defense installations, agencies, commands, ships and Guard/Reserve elements to develop commemorative programs and apply for designation as a Bicentennial Defense Community. Approved communities receive recognition from the National Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and are authorized to display the National Commission flag and logo.

The purpose of the Bicentennial Defense Community Program is to provide committee focus, leadership, guidance and assistance in the development of activities that heighten community awareness and deepen the understanding of the Constitution. For example, in 1989 Bicentennial Defense Communities, as part of their ongoing program development, should plan commemorative events and educational activities supporting the Establishment of the Federal Government and National Defense.

Bicentennial Defense Communities which plan and conduct ongoing activities and programs during each year of the commemorative period will receive an annual Certificate of Recognition to honor their contributions. The certificate is signed by the Secretary of the Army, Chairman of the DoD Bicentennial Executive Committee, and the Chairman of the National Commission.

By 1 October 1988, the National Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution had designated 2,535 communities across the nation as Bicentennial Communities; 151 DoD installations, organizations or vessels were designated Bicentennial Defense Communities. Bicentennial Defense Communities are encouraged to share program ideas. Installations and activities currently not participating in the Bicentennial Defense Community Program are especially encouraged to contact Bicentennial Defense Communities to discuss plans and ideas, to ask questions and share information from which to develop their own programs. The following Bicentennial Defense Communities are available to assist installations in the planning and development of bicentennial programs:

Designated DoD Bicentennial Defense Communities

1. U.S. Forces, Okinawa
2. Defense Depot Memphis, Tennessee
3. U.S. Command, Berlin
4. Defense Logistics Agency, Alexandria, Virginia
5. Defense Depot Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
6. United States Military Training Mission, Dhahran, Saudia Arabia
7. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico

Designated Army Bicentennial Defense Communities

1. Fort Monroe, Virginia
2. Fort Huachuca, Arizona
3 Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia
4. Fort Meade, Maryland
5. Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, Virginia
6. Fort Sheridan, Illinois
7. Fort Sill, Oklahoma
8. Fort Eustis, Virginia
9. U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York
10. Fort Belvoir, Virginia
11. Fort Benning, Georgia
12. Fort Bragg, North Carolina
13. 501st Support Group, Yongsan, South Korea
14. Fort Dix, New Jersey
15. Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey
16. Fort Drum, New York
17. Schwaebisch-Gmeund Military Community, West Germany
18. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
19. Fort Gillem, Georgia
20. Fort Polk, Louisiana
21. 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized), West Germany
22. Fort Sam Houston, Texas
23. Darmstadt Military Community, West Germany
24. Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia
25. Karlsruhe Military Community, West Germany
26. Cold Region Research Laboratory, Hanover, New Hampshire
27. U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii
28. U.S. Army Training & Doctrine Command Combined Arms Test Activity, West Fort Hood, Texas
29. Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana
30. Fort Gordon, Georgia
31. Baumholder Military Community, West Germany
32. Fort Jackson, South Carolina
33. Fort Devens, Massachusetts
34. Fort Hood, Texas
35. Illinois National Guard
36. Livorno Military Community, Italy
37. Corps of Engineers Waterways Experimental Station, Vicksburg,

Mississippi
38. Garmisch Military Community, West Germany
39. Kilbourne Kaserne, West Germany
40. Fort Carson, Colorado
41. Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
42. Fort McClellan, Alabama
43. Vicenza Military Community, Italy
44. Ansbach Military Community, West Germany
45. Corpus Christi Depot, Texas
46. Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
47. Fort Rucker, Alabama
48. U.S. Military District of Washington, D. C.
49. Fort Myer, Virginia
50. Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia
51. Davison Army Airfield, Fort Belvoir, Virginia
52. Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
53. Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
54. Arizona National Guard
55. Fort Ord, California
56. Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
57. U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command, St Louis, Missouri
58. Camp Zama, Japan
59. Colorado National Guard
60. Bad Kreuznach Military Community, West Germany
61. Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
62. Fort Lee, Virginia
63. Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania
64. Torri Station, Okinawa
65. Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas
66. Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey
67. Seneca Army Depot, New York
68. Fort Campbell, Kentucky
69. Fort Bliss, Texas
70. Schweinfurt Military Community, West Germany
71. Pennsylvania National Guard
72. District of Columbia National Guard
73. 6th Infantry Division (Light), Fort Richardson, Alaska
74. Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
75. Pirmasens Military Community, West Germany
76. Missouri National Guard
77. Stuttgart Military Community, West Germany
78. Anniston Army Depot, Alabama
79. 97th U.S. Army Reserve Command, Fort Meade, Maryland
80. 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Riley, Kansas
81. Heidelberg Military Community, West Germany
82. Bamberg Military Community, West Germany
83. Augsburg Military Community, West Germany
84. 310th Theater Army Command, USAR, Fort Belvoir, Virginia
85. Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Marshall, Texas
86. Wuerzburg Military Community, West Germany
87. Aschaffenburg Military Community, West Germany
88. Eastern New Mexico University ROTC Detachment, Portales, New Mexico
89. 2d Battalion, 319th Regiment, 8th Division (Training), USAR,

Bristol, Virginia
90. Jackson Barracks, Louisiana National Guard
91. Fort Ritchie, Maryland
92. Schwaebisch Hall Military Community, West Germany
93. Camp Beauregard, Louisiana National Guard
94. Munich Military Community, West Germany
95. Texas National Guard
96. Camp Carroll, Waegwan, South Korea
97. Fort Lewis, Washington
98. Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois
99. US Army Concepts Analysis Agency, Bethesda, Maryland
100. 122d U.S. Army Reserve Command, Little Rock, Arkansas
101. 125th US Army Reserve Command, Nashville, Tennessee
102. Hanau Military Community, West Germany
103. United States Army Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, Michigan
104. Mannheim Military Community, West Germany

Designated Navy/Marine Corps Bicentennial Defense Communities

1. USS Taurus (PHM 3), Key West, Florida
2. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois
3. Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
4. USS Edson (DD 946), Newport, Rhode Island
5. Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center, New Haven, Connecticut
6. Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center, Encino, California
7. Naval Station, Mayport, Florida
8. USS Wabash (AD 15), Long Beach, California
9. USS Prairie (AOR 5), Long Beach, California
10. USS John Hancock (DD 981), Mayport, Florida
11. USS Aires (PHM 5), Key West, Florida
12. U.S. Naval Facility, Brawdy, Wales, England, United Kingdom
13. USS Santa Barbara (AE 28), Charleston, South Carolina
14. USS Missouri (BB 63), Long Beach, California
15. Naval Communications Station, Iceland
16. Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi
17. Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia
18. USS Orion (AS 18), La Maddalena, Sardinia, Italy
19. Submarine Squadron 22, La Maddalena, Sardinia, Italy
20. Naval Support Office, La Maddalena, Sardinia, Italy
21. USS Constitution, Boston, Massachusetts
22. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida
23. USS Oliver Hazard Perry (FFG-7), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
24. Naval Facility, Guam
25. Assault Craft Unit 5, Camp Pendleton, California
26. Navy Training Center, Orlando, Florida
27. USS Valley Forge (CG-50), San Diego, California
28. USS Thomas S. Gates (CG-51), Norfolk, Virginia
29. Naval Training Center, San Diego, California
30. USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69), Norfolk, Virginia
31. USS Gunston Hall (LSD 44), New Orleans, Louisiana
32. Naval Surface Group, Long Beach, California

Designated Air Force Bicentennial Defense Communities

1. Chanute Air Force Base, Champaign, Illinois
2. Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado
3. Williams Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona
4. Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona
5. Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona
6. Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware
7. Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Mt Clemens, Michigan
8. Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California

Exceptional Merit Recognition Program

The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution acknowledges outstanding commemorative activities through its official recognition of "Programs of Exceptional Merit." 76 DoD programs have received this honor since 1986, including print, audio and video support materials, lectures, exhibits, and special events honoring the Constitution Bicentennial. Items indicated by an asterisk (*) are available from the SABC Resource Center, Pentagon, Room 3E524, Washington, D.C., 20310-0107.

Support Materials

*** Soldier-Statesmen Brochures (Center of Military History)**

The Army Center of Military History produced a series of 23 pamphlets on each of the Soldier-Statesmen Signers of the Constitution. The eight-page monographs discuss the lives of these men who served either in the Continental Army or Militia in terms of their contributions as patriots, soldiers and statesmen. More than 50,000 sets have been distributed to military and civilian communities and organizations. Brochures will be available through 1991.

*** Resource Guide (Secretary of the Army Public Affairs)**

A Bicentennial Resource Guide, developed by the Command Information Division, Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, was published to help commands plan observances to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Constitution. It contains condensed versions of the 23 Soldier-Statesmen Brochures, speeches, historical background, music, clip art and a chronology of historical and significant events from 1789-1803. More than 120,000 copies have been distributed to educational institutions, state commissions and military installations. Yearly supplements are planned through 1991 and also are available from the SABC Resource Center.

Constitution Bicentennial Coloring Book (Second United States Army and United States Army Engineer Museum)

The Second United States Army and Army Engineer Museum coloring books supported the 1987 Army theme, "The Constitution," The Second Army book also supports a previous theme, "The Family." Second Army distributed 75,000 copies of the coloring book. The Army Engineer Museum distributed 6,000 copies to local schools and museum visitors. The coloring books helped educate children on the Constitution and on the Army's long-standing history of dedication to the principles of the Constitution.

***"Quotations on the Constitution" (Pentagon Library)**

The Pentagon Library's booklet, "Quotations on the Constitution," is a resource for military and civilian speakers and writers. To aid researchers who need references on the Constitution, the 107 quotations are organized chronologically under the heading of the article of the Constitution with which they

deal; general quotations appear in a section on the Preamble. A list of sources for the quotations and an index of persons quoted are also included. More than 50,000 copies have been distributed to government agencies, patriotic and veteran organizations, and schools. Booklets are available at the Pentagon Library and through the Publications Center as well as the SABC Resource Center.

Soldier-Statesmen of the Constitution (Center of Military History)

The Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, produced the volume, Soldier-Statesmen of the Constitution, to serve the Army and the nation by ensuring complete and appropriate use of historical military experience relevant to contemporary professional issues. In addition to biographies of the Soldier-Statesmen, the volume contains material on the Army and the founding of the Republic, biographies on the other signers, selected pertinent historical documents and several appendices, including statistical data on the military service of key Americans of the period. The hardback volume (Stock No. 008-029-00153-5) may be purchased in Government Printing Offices for $25.00 and a softback volume (Stock No. 008-029-00159-4) retails for $22.00..

"The Constitution" (Office of Military Chaplains)

The Fall '87 issue of the Military Chaplains' Review, "The Constitution," celebrated the Constitution of the United States, the period of history that gave birth to the founding documents, the nation, the chaplaincy and the rewards and challenges of this legacy.

*** "Your Oath" (Total Army Personnel Agency)**

"Your Oath," a Total Army Personnel Agency brochure, is designed to inform all new soldiers and civilian about the oath they take to support and defend the Constitution. The brochure links the oath of office and the oath of enlistment to Army values of courage, commitment, candor and competence. Vignettes illustrate the challenges encountered in support and defense of the Constitution.

***Soldier-Statesmen Videotapes (Command Information Unit, Secretary of the Army Public Affairs)**

The Constitution Signers "We the People" videotape features 40 one minute vignettes, one for each of the signers of the United States Constitution. In addition to internal distribution, the National Association of Broadcasters distributed the spots to more than 1,200 commercial television stations nationwide. Loaner copies are available for local duplication from the SABC Resource Center.

*** "Department of Defense Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution -- The Year 1987 in Review" Videotape (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)**

The videotape, "Department of Defense Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution -- The Year 1987 in Review," chronicles the diversity of activities and special events commemorating the Constitution Bicentennial. The visual report documents DoD participation from September 1986 through September 1987 and is available through the SABC Resource Center for local duplication.

***Bicentennial Logo (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)**

The Department of Defense Bicentennial logo was designed to reflect the DoD mission stated in the Preamble, "To provide for the common defence." The logo consists of a triquetra -- symbolizing the executive, legislative and judicial branches -- resting upon a Pentagon which symbolizes the DoD support to the government and the American people. The Constitution Bicentennial logo is affixed to DoD educational and commemorative products.

***Oath Reafffirmation Certificates (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)**

Oath Reaffirmation Certificates (for both officer and enlisted personnel) are available on camera-ready slicks and can be tailored to reflect unit affiliation. These certificates enhance Oath Reaffirmation Ceremonies by providing a tangible reminder to soldiers of the significance of the Constitution in their lives. Certificates measure 8 1/2" by 11" and can be reproduced locally on parchment stock by Xerox technique at nominal expense.

***Certificates of Recognition (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)**

Certificates of Recognition are available to honor men and women who have meritoriously supported the DoD Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Certificates have been awarded, for example, to media representatives, student essay writers, teachers and members of the Armed Forces and civilians who have devoted their time, energy and talents to commemorative projects and activities. Each certificate measures 8" by 10" and is printed in four colors on light buff-colored cardstock. The certificates will be available through 1991.

"Soldier-Statesmen of the States" Booklet (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

Biographies of former members of Congress who had served in the Armed Forces were extracted from the Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971. These biographies formed the major text of the "Soldier-Statesmen of the States" booklet. The booklet was compiled to assist military and civilian organizations with a ready reference on prominent veterans from each state who went on to serve in the United States Congress. It emphasized that each state can take a special pride in its own Soldier-Statesmen, individual patriots who offer focus for commemorative events and educational programs during the Bicentennial of the Constitution. More than 5,000 booklets were distributed to military organizations, to include the National Guard and Reserve units, and State Bicentennial Commissions.

Lectures

Constitution Lecture Series (Center of Military History)

The Center of Military History conducted a series of six lectures at The National Defense University, Washington, D. C. during 1987. Noted historians and scholars spoke on the general history of the Constitutional era. These six lectures, supplemented with additional articles, will be distributed to major despository libraries and major army commands, battalion level. Copies may be purchased at Government Printing Offices, beginning in the Spring, 1989 for approximately $10.00 per copy.

"The United States Army and the Constitution" (Military History Institute)

The Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., developed a series of nine lectures focused on the Department of Defense and the history of our Republic. The series demonstrated the Department of Defense's steadfast commitment to and support of constitutional government. Distribution is planned January 1989 to worldwide Army libraries and the National Commission Education Division.

"Congress, the Presidency, the Judiciary, and National Security: A View from the Bicentennial of the Constitution" (National Defense University)

This National Defense University symposium, held November 13-14, 1987, attracted more than 400 participants from various agencies including the National Defense University, Departments of Defense and State, researchers, practitioners, as well as individuals from academia, the private sector, and foreign governments. Objectives of the symposium were to improve quality of national debate on national security issues and enhance a broader understanding of those issues and to enrich the academic experience of University members through participation in symposia.

Exhibits

* "Defending the Constitution" (Secretary of the Army Public Affairs)

The United States Army Recruiting Command's commemorative touring exhibit, "Defending the Constitution," illustrates the role of the military in support of the Constitution and shows the citizen-soldier influence on our early history and the formation of the government. The exhibit has been displayed in state capitals and at Bicentennial activities across the United States. The exhibit will tour the country through 1991. Arrangements to schedule the exhibit may be made by contacting the SABC Resource Center.

National Infantry Museum Exhibit

The National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning, Ga., created an exhibit to recognize the importance of the 200th anniversary of the signing of our Constitution. The exhibit features 18th century-style furnishings, flags, trophies, portraits of three signers of the Constitution, and 18th and early 19th century documents signed by three Soldier-Statesmen Signers of the Constitution. The exhibit will be on display throughout the commemorative period of the Bicentennial. For information telephone (404) 545-2950, Autovon 784-2950.

Constitution Quest: Why a Navy? (United States Navy)

The Navy Museum at the Washington Navy Yard, in cooperation with the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution, developed a permanent Bicentennial program entitled "Constitution Quest: Why a Navy?" The multi-part program is designed to help secondary history and civics students understand and appreciate the complexity of writing the basic document that governs us today.

Fort Leonard Wood Museum Exhibit

The Fort Leonard Wood Museum created an exhibition entitled, "We the People." The exhibit consists of thirty framed documents and illustrations focusing on the creation and the role of the military under the United States Constitution and is displayed at special comemorative events throughout the Bicentennial. In addition to the Museum exhibit, two traveling exhibits toured the south central Missouri area during 1987. For information telephone (314) 368-4249, Autovon 581-4249.

Bicentennial Window (Army War College)

The Army War College Corresponding Studies Course Class of 1987 presented a stained glass window to the Army War College in commemoration of the Constitution Bicentennial. The stained glass window depicts the Preamble to the Constitution, and includes service seals representing class membership.

"Soldier-Signers of the Constitution" Exhibit (Secretary of the Army Administrative Assistant)

This permanent Pentagon exhibit, "Soldier-Signers of the Constitution," features portraits of the 23 Soldier-Statesmen Signers of the Constitution. Included in the exhibit are a framed copy of the Constitution, a description of the Department of Defense Constitution Bicentennial logo, biographical information on each of the Soldier-Statemen Signers, and flags of the thirteen original colonies. The exhibit is located on the Pentagon's third floor, E Ring, 7th Corridor.

Constitution Bicentennial Exhibit (Army Materiel Command)

The Army Materiel Command (AMC) Constitution Bicentennial exhibit was produced in three versions. A small version accompanied the AMC Band on its 55-city concert tour, a medium touring version was provided to major AMC subordinate commands where it was displayed in lobbies and loaned to local public schools, and a large touring exhibit was created. The large exhibit consists of modules featuring 40 one minute video vignettes on each signer of the Constitution and a mural depicting the signing of the Constitution by Howard Chandler Christy. Each exhibit highlights the role of the military in founding the national government.

In addition, the public service and leadership of our founding fathers and the mission of AMC are discussed. The exhibits are available for loan. For information telephone (301) 278-3078/4948.

"Providing for the Common Defense" Exhibit (Secretary of the Army Administrative Assistant)

A Pentagon exhibit entitled, "Providing for the Common Defense," highlighted the responsibility stated in the Preamble -- "provide for the common defence." The exhibit displayed artifacts pertaining to Articles I and II of the Constitution. In addition, two sub-themes, "to provide and maintain a Navy" and "to raise and support Armies, were emphasized." All artifacts and historical items reflected the Army and Navy of the late 1700s. The exhibit, located on the second floor, A Ring, was displayed from June 1987 - June 1988.

Army Transportation Museum Exhibit

The United States Army Transportation Museum Exhibit highlights the development and signing of the United States Constitution. Eleven signers of the Constitution, who were also soldiers in the Continental Army, are featured in a three-panel display. Portraits of these Soldier-Statesmen are displayed with text describing their contributions. The exhibit is displayed at special commemorative events throughout the Bicentennial period. For information telephone (804) 878-1109, Autovon 927-1109.

Programs and Activities

Bicentennial Bullets (Secretary of the Army Public Affairs)

During 1987, the Electronic Media Branch (EMB), Command Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, produced daily accounts of events related to the development and ratification of the Constitution in the form of radio bullets. The bullets, produced in 30, 60, and 90-second formats, were broadcast over the Army Information Radio Service. Other Bicentennial events were published in the Army News Service (ARNEWS) and other Army-wide Command Information publications. Daily accounts of events related to the five-year commemoration are published in calendar format in each yearly supplement to the Resource Guide and are available from the SABC Resource Center.

Army Commissary Program

Army commissaries joined the commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution with the development of a major merchandising program in 1987. Emphasizing the theme "Proud to Serve Freedom's Family," store displays featured theme banners, posters and flags to accompany the American Constitution Bicentennial Celebration Sale. During June 1988, commissaries worldwide joined the major food manufacturers in a promotional salute to the nation commemorating the Ratification of the Constitution. Special store-wide decor kits with a red, white, and blue motif reinforced June's historical significance and the Agency's yearly theme of "Proud to Serve Freedom's Family." In 1989,

commissaries will focus on the establishment of the government under the Constitution.

*** Bicentennial Defense Community Program (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)**

The Bicentennial Defense Community Program encourages Department of Defense installations, agencies, commands, ships and Guard/Reserve elements to develop commemorative programs and apply for designation as a Bicentennial Defense Community. Approved communities receive recognition from the National Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and are authorized to display the National Commission flag and logo. The purpose of the Bicentennial Defense Community Program is to provide committee focus, leadership, guidance and assistance in the development of activities that heighten community awareness and deepen the understanding of the Constitution. Bicentennial Defense Communities which plan and conduct ongoing activities and programs during each year of the commemorative period will receive an annual Certificate of Recognition to honor their contributions. The certificate is signed by the Secretary of the Army, Chairman of the DoD Bicentennial Executive Committee, and the Chairman of the National Commission. By 1 October 1988, the National Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution had designated 2,535 communities across the nation as Bicentennial Communities, 151 DoD installations, organizations or vessels were designated Bicentennial Defense Communities. Information on the program and applications are available from the SABC Resource Center.

United States Army Reserve Essay Contest

During 1987, the United States Army Reserve sponsored a National Essay Contest. The competition focused on the contributions of our Founding Fathers and drew 6, 850 entries from more than 400 high schools across the nation. Essayists were asked to explain, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention might, how they would see the Constitution as the culmination of their struggle, how their experience as a citizen-soldier developed a conviction of the necessity for a strong national defense, and how this concept was ultimately embodied in the Constitution. The contest winner at each school received a Certificate of Achievement from the Chief of Army Reserve. The First-place award, $1,000, was presented in Washington, D.C. by the Chief of Army Reserve.

*** Race Package (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)**

A promotion package was designed to encourage a Bicentennial theme for military-sponsored races and walks. The packet includes color samples of a race logo, certificate of completion, participant's number, start and finish banners, and a large poster to be used at award presentations, start, and/or finish areas. The Race Package is available upon request from the SABC Resource Center.

"Leaders for Tomorrow" Youth Activity Program (Army Community and Family Support Center)

Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps Youth Activities Programs worldwide joined in the commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. "Leaders for Tomorrow" was the 1987 theme for emphasizing youth

rights and responsibilities. Youth Activity Programs worldwide sponsored many activities, including "Celebration of Citizenship" and "Plant a Living Legacy." Youth Councils were organized which emphasized individual rights and responsibilities to one's self, family and community and the involvement of youth in a free society.

Leave and Earnings Statements Bicentennial Messages (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

Bicentennial of the United States Constitution messages were included on May through September 1987 Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) of Active Army and Reserve Component service members, retirees and civilian employees. Leave and Earnings Statements were selected as one way to intensify awareness of the Constitution Bicentennial celebration and were included on August and September, 1988 Active Army LES statements. Other services are encouraged to use this effective method to highlight the Constitution Bicentennial.

Constitution Signers Commemorative Wreath Ceremonies (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee and National Guard)

As part of the observance commemorating the Bicentennial of the signing of the United States Constitution, the Department of the Army requested the Adjutant General of each state National Guard, who had signers interred in his state, to honor each signer of the Constitution with a wreath ceremony on September 17, the day the document was signed in 1787. The ceremonies honored all 40 signers. State and local dignitaries, as well as some descendants of signers, attended the ceremonies. Annual ceremonies are planned through 1991.

*** Bicentennial of the Constitution Oral Reading Program (Missouri National Guard)**

Missouri National Guard Headquarters developed an ongoing program for the oral reading of the Constitution by subordinate units located in 62 Missouri cities. Each unit uses a program booklet which provides guidance on conducting the reading of the Constitution during unit formations throughout the commemorative Bicentennial period.

Anniston Army Depot Constitution Bicentennial Outreach Program.

During 1988, Anniston Army Depot adopted several schools in the Anniston, Alabama, area, framed and hung ten sets of the Documents of Freedom around the installation, and highlighted the Constitution during Armed Forces Day. Thirteen pear trees were planted in recognition of the thirteen colonies, the Bicentennial Display "Defending the Constitution" was displayed and a commemoration ceremony was held in cooperation with Fort McClellan.

National Guard Bureau Bicentennial Program

The National Guard Bureau Bicentennial Program consists of an extensive command information effort to educate 452,000 Army National Guard and 114,000 Air National Guard personnel on the history and significance of the Constitution. Topics include the militia's role in winning the nations independence, the role of militiamen in drafting the Constitution the Guard's role in defending the Constitution. The program began in 1986 and will continue through 1991. Specific

228-317 0 - 89 - 3 : QL 3

63

projects in support of this program include: the Presidential poster series, the "Constitution and the National Guard" poster, and participating in hundreds of Bicentennial ceremonies.

Constitution Oath Reaffirmation Project (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

The Department of Defense Constitution Oath Reaffirmation Project is part of the DoD Constitutional Commitment Program. Under this program, individuals and military organizations are encouraged to periodically reaffirm their oaths to support and defend the United States Constitution. This initiative serves to educate servicemembers about the Constitution as well as strengthen their resolve to preserve it. Oath reaffirmations are often the centerpiece of military Bicentennial ceremonies and have been conducted worldwide by countless servicemembers and civilians during the commemorative period.

Oath Reaffirmation Ceremonies (Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management)

More than 300 military and civilian employees of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy's Financial Management Office participated in special ceremonies on September 21-22, 1988, commemorating the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Participants signed a 16" x 36" parchment certificate reaffirming their commitment to support and defend the Constitution. The original certificate hangs in the Assistant Secretary's front office and eight metal copies hang in key organizational offices. Parchment 8" x 10" copies were given to all who participated in the event.

Constitution Wall (U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School)

The Constitution Wall located in the Intelligence Center at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, includes framed reproductions of the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights, and Gettysburg Address, all of the Soldier-Statesmen brochures and paintings depicting both a continental and a present-day soldier. Constitution Wall is viewed by an annual audience of approximately 6,000.

Week of the Eagles 1988 (101st Airborne Division, Air Assault and Fort Campbell)

"Week of the Eagles 1988," a biennial event held June 3-10, chose the Bicentennial of the Constitution and patriotism as their theme for 1988. Military events, individual and team competitions, and family activities to include a 10 km Bicentennial Run, organization picnic and military review were highlighted activities. More than 80,000 people participated and gained an appreciation for the Constitution through displays, poster and essay contests.

Special Events

Annapolis Convention Ceremony (Forces Command)

The Army, in conjunction with the State of Maryland, hosted an Armed Forces Retreat Review at Fort Meade on September 14, 1986. The Bicentennial Commission used the occasion to initiate the national celebration for the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Notable participants included Chief

Justice Warren E. Burger, Senator Strom Thurmond, Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh, Jr., and members of the Bicentennial Commission. Exhibits, demonstrations, a band concert, tree planting ceremony and an Armed Forces review were conducted during the day's festivities.

USS CONSTITUTION Turnaround Cruise (United States Navy)

On July 4, 1987, the USS Constitution was tugged into Boston harbor from its berth at Charlestown Navy Yard and turned around. The annual turnaround cruise permits the ship to weather evenly. The 1987 cruise was dedicated to the Constitution whose name she bears and which she began defending 191 years ago. During the cruise, the ship fired a 21-gun salute to the nation; Fort Independence then returned the salute.

Constitution Weekend" (United States Navy)

The USS CONSTITUTION, in cooperation with local and state agencies, sponsored "Constitution Weekend" in Boston from September 17-21, 1987. Ships from Canada, France, Italy and the United Kingdom exchanged salutes with Fort Independence as they arrived. Ships were open to the public, and commanding officers hosted luncheons on board for officials. The city of Boston hosted an evening dance party at City Hall Plaza for United States Navy and Allied sailors and other service members. Following a Bicentennial cruise, the ships anchored in the central harbor for an evening fireworks display climaxed by a double broadside salute fired from the USS CONSTITUTION.

"Spirit of America" (Military District of Washington)

The 1987 and 1988 "Spirit of America" military pageant celebrated the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Approximately 170,000 persons viewed the productions held in Washington, D. C. and Philadelphia, Pa. An annual production of the United States Army Military District of Washington, the "Spirit of America" used historical tableaux, period costumes, music and colorful lighting to portray the drafting, signing and Ratification of the Constitution, and to present an overview of the Army's heritage. The 1989 production will highlight the inauguration of George Washington, our first President and Commander in Chief. Reenactors are soldiers of the Third United States Infantry (The Old Guard) and the United States Army Band (Pershing's Own).

Constitution Square (Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command)

U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Rock Island Arsenal, Il., held a retreat ceremony which rededicated the parade field as Constitution Square. The ceremony featured the 88th U.S. Army Reserve Command's Continental color guard who wore uniforms similar to those worn 200 years ago. On display were signs containing information on the 23 Soldier-Statesmen Signers of the Constitution. At the conclusion of the ceremony students released red, white and blue balloons. Other activities included four Constitution Bicentennial concerts featuring the Army Materiel Command band and a special edition of the post newspaper.

"Defenders of the Constitution: Past, Present, Future" (Tank-Automotive Command)

"Defenders of the Constitution: Past, Present, Future" was the theme of the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command's 1987 Constitution Bicentennial celebration. Activities included the handoff of a Constitution-dedicated M1A1 Abrams tank to members of the 3d Armored Division, 4th Bn, as well as displays, speeches and music. Other events involved providing pocket Constitutions, Soldier-Statesmen Brochures and other educational materials to area schools, focusing on the Constitution in speeches, and including articles on the Constitution in command publications.

Bicentennial Celebration (Army Logistics Management College)

The U.S. Army Logistics Management College, For Lee, Va., conducted a series of commemorative events dedicated to the Constitution Bicentennial. Officers and enlisted soldiers reaffirmed their oaths of service and enlistment during special ceremonies. A month-long exhibit focused on the Constitution. Constitution Day activities included a Constitution Relay and a Living Legacy tree planting ceremony, and participation in Bells Across America.

Reaffirmation Day (Army Communications Electronics Command)

The Constitution Bicentennial at Army Communications-Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, was celebrated on many fronts. The year-long series of events, including band concerts, speeches, and participation in community events, culminated with a Constitution Day ceremony. Constitution Day activities included an open house, a recognition ceremony, an oath reaffirmation ceremony, and participation in Bells Across America. Four New Jersey singers of the Constitution were honored during a ceremony dedicating "Constitution Plaza."

XVIII Airborne Corps' Fort Bragg Naturalization Ceremony

On Citizenship Day 1987 seventy-five immigrant petititioners swore to support and defend the U.S. Constitution in a naturalization ceremony at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Command Sergeant Major Tadeusz Gaweda, a Poland native, led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance and Brigadier General Sidney Schuchnow, born in the Sovient Union, delivered the principal address. On the same day members of the 82d Airborne Division reaffirmed their enlisted and offer oaths at Reaffirmation Ceremonies.

Twilight Tattoo (United States Army Military District of Washington)

The military pageant, "Twight Tattoo, produced by United States Military District of Washington is held annually on the White House Ellipse in Washington, D.C. Over 370 soldiers perform in this tribute to the vitality of this nation and the sacrifices of the men and women who helped create America and have continued to maintain it under the Constitution. The 1988 production honored the Ratification of the Constitution and Members of Congress and alumni from the largest land grant colleges in the original 13 states were honored at the 1988 premiere. Annual productions will focus on each of the Bicentennial themes during the

commemorative period. Thousands of spectators view the pageant during July-August of each year.

The Morgan-Stephenson Ceremony (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

The Department of the Army honored the first rifleman and their leaders, Captains Daniel Morgan and Hugh Stephenson, to answer the call to arms of the Continental Congress of June 14, 1775. The response to this Congressional resolution by these early patriots was a milestone on the road to the establishment of our Republic under the Constitution. A Total Army Honor Guard in modern and period uniform was provided by the United States Army Military District of Washington, the West Virginia National Guard and the 99th U.S. Army Reserve Command. The ceremony included the dedication of the Morgan-Stephenson Oak and was hosted by the Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr. on September 17, 1988 at Morgan's Grove Park, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Department of Defense Constitution Week Ceremony (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

The Department of Defense honored "Constitution Week 1988" with a special ceremony coordinated by the United States Army Military District of Washington. Held at Mount Vernon, home of the first President and Commander in Chief, the ceremony focused on the Bicentennial of Ratification and looked forward to the Bicentennial of the Establishment of the Federal Government and National Defense. The event included an Armed Forces Honor Guard and the dedication of a living legacy, the Federal Oak. The ceremony was hosted by the Honorable William H. Taft IV, the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Honored guests included the Honorable Warren E. Burger, Chairman, Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution; the Honorable Michael P. Stone, Undersecretary of the Army; and Mrs. Robert Channing Seamans, Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union.

General William Darke Ceremony (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

The Department of the Army honored the selfless service and special sacrifice of Brigadier General William Darke (1736-1801), Soldier-Stateman of West Virginia. The ceremony included the dedication of a living legacy, the General William Darke Oak, and presentation of a POW medal to a former prisoner of war, Reverend Charles J. Cathcart. An Honor Guard was provided by the United States Army Military District of Washington, the West Virginia National Guard and the 99th U.S. Army Reserve Command. The event was hosted by Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr. and included special guest, Mrs. Ann Mills Griffiths, Executive Director, National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. The General William Darke Oak was dedicated near the Generals' homesite on October 8, 1988 in Duffields West Virginia.

"Living Legacy" Programs

Living Legacy Tree Planting Program (Office, Chief of Engineers)

In honor of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and the 23 Soldier-Statesman Signers of this historic document, Army Engineers conducted the Soldier-Statesmen "Living Legacy" program during Constitution Week 1987. Oak seedlings were collected from Revolutionary battlefields for "Living Legacy" tree planting ceremonies held at 23 selected Army installations. Indigenous conifers were planted where it was determined oak seedlings would not survive.

Cadet Park (ROTC Cadet Command)

Cadet Park, Fort Monroe, Va., was established to honor the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) cadets who epitomize the Citizen-Soldier concept. The park contains picnic tables, trees and plants and a commemorative plaque. The park, open to the public, rejuvenated land which was once an oil storage area.

Constitution Grove (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

The Army Constitution Grove, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Valley Forge, Pa., was dedicated on July 31, 1987 and serves as a living tribute to the memory of George Washington's return to Valley Forge during the recess of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. It ties the sacrifices made at Valley Forge to the framing and signing of the United States Constitution. Active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers carrying flags of Army units which traced their lineage to Valley Forge and the era of the Constitutional Convention participated in a ceremony dedicating the Grove.

Freedom Grove (Corps of Engineers, Missouri River Division)

To recognize the relationship of the civilian-controlled military and the military's special role in the founding of the nation, a grove of 23 trees was planted at Dam Site #20 on Papillion Creek, near Omaha, Neb. The trees were part of the cost-shared landscaping agreement for the local flood control project between the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Papio Natural Resources District. The dedication ceremony involved the Corps of Engineers as well as the civilian community.

Constitution Grove (Tooele Army Depot)

A grove of 200 cherry trees was planted on Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah, in commemoration of the Constitution. The grove was dedicated during a ceremony which included a monument naming the area "Constitution Grove." Trees were purchased with money donated by the Ophir Creek Water Company. The trees were planted by depot military members.

Ratification Oak (Department of Defense)

On June 21, 1988 more than 500 Department of Defense employees observed the planting of a Ratification Oak on the grounds of the Pentagon in Washington D.C. This ceremony commemorated the Ratification of the United States Constitution by the State of New Hampshire and, thus, established the Constitution as the "law of the land." The ceremony host was The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr., Secretary of the Army and the honored guests included General Carl E. Vuono, Chief of Staff, Army, The Honorable Grant Green, Assistant Secretary of Defense Force Management & Personnel and Dr. Ronald Trowbridge, Director of Federal and International Programs, Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

Concerts and Performances

Bicentennial Concert (United States Army Field Band)

The United States Army Field Band presented a concert to commemorate the United States Constitution Bicentennial. Held in the Concert Hall of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts on September 14, 1987, the program consisted of musical selections and focused on Constitutional themes. Concert highlights included "We the People," the title composition on the U.S. Army Field Band's We the People Bicentennial record album and cassette. In addition, special Bicentennial Concerts were performed in Berlin, Augsburg, Karlsruhe, Pirmasens, Fulda, and Furth, Germany, during November-December, 1987.

Bicentennial Band Tour (89th U.S. Army Reserve Command)

During 1987 and 1988, the 89th U.S. Army Reserve Command's 312th Army Band conducted two-week Bicentennial concert tours. During its Annual Training periods the band presented Constitution Bicentennial concerts in approximately 20 Kansas and Nebraska communities. In conjunction with the musical salutes, guests in each community were invited to sign billboard-sized replicas of the Constitution. Replicas were later given to the communities for display in public buildings. For information telephone (316) 681-1759, Autovon 743-1759.

Bicentennial Band Concert Tour (Forces Command)

The Forces Command Band, the 214th Army Band, toured California in September 1987. The band entertained approximately 50,000 persons during the tour with musical selections of a Bicentennial flavor. Thirteen performances were scheduled in 12 cities, including a special Bicentennial performance in San Francisco and a noontime outdoor concert in Palm Springs. Concert programs contained information on the Bicentennial of the Constitution and on the role the military has played in defending the Constitution. Concerts in 1988 featured special Bicentennial music selections and narrative. In addition, a "Constitution Billboard" was exhibited in the lobby during performances. Concerts planned for 1989 will present a similar format. For information telephone (404) 669-5676, Autovon 588-5676.

Constitution Bicentennial Concert Tour (389th Army Band, Army Material Command)

The Army Materiel Command's 389th United States Army Band Bicentennial Concert Tour presented 55 concerts during its 1987 nationwide tour. Including such cities as St. Louis, MO.; Warren, MI.; and San Francisco, CA., the band played to military and civilian audiences of more than 60,000 persons. Portions of some concerts were televised locally. The Army Materiel Command's accompanying Constitution Bicentennial Exhibit was displayed at concert sites.

Races and Relays

Constitution Relay (Fort Monroe, Virginia)

Fort Monroe, in cooperation with Headquarters, Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), sponsored a Constitution Relay in which 200 runners participated in a continuous relay from Washington, D.C. to Fort Monroe, Va. The relay began with a National Archives ceremony. Copies of the Constitution were presented to ten communities along with the relay route. The run coincided with Fort Monroe's Constitution Bicentennial celebration.

172-Mile Constitution Relay-Run (Davison Army Airfield and Fort Belvoir, Virginia)

In commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, a 13-member running team from United States Army Davison Aviation Command and Fort Belvoir, Va., carried a copy of the Constitution from Fort Belvoir to Philadelphia, Pa. Each runner symbolically represented one of the original colonies and carried a miniature state flag. The relay-run ended with a ceremony at Independence Hall with the Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr., Secretary of the Army, accepting the copy of the Constitution after its 172-mile journey from Fort Belvoir, VA.

Commemorative Items

***"We the People" Constitution Commemorative Recording (United States Army Field Band)**

The United States Army Field Band produced a commemorative record album celebrating the Constitution Bicentennial. The album features "We the People," a special composition by Master Sergeant Ken McCoy, Army Field Band Staff Arranger, and patriotic selections chosen to salute the Spirit of Liberty embodied by the Constitution. Army Recruiting Command has distributed cassettes with sheet music for choral and band arrangements of "We the People" to 27,000 high schools across the nation. The National Archives gift shop offers audio cassettes for sale to the public.

***Commemorative Medallion (Secretary of Army's Bicentennial Committee)**

A Bicentennial Commemorative Medallion marks the Bicentennial of the

United States Constitution, 1987-1991. Major Army commands and each military service received medallions for use in their Bicentennial celebrations. The obverse of the antiqued bronze medallion bears the Department of Defense Bicentennial logo. The reverse depicts the Preamble of the Constitution, and highlights the Department of Defense Bicentennial theme, "provide for the common defence."

We the People" Bicentennial Recording (United States Air Force Tactical Air Command)

Tactical Air Command's 564th Air Force Band, Langley Air Force Base, Va., produced "We the People," a Bicentennial recording to celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the Constitution. The album jacket cover cited Air Force readiness to serve in support and defense of the Constitution. "We the People," a collection of patriotic music, celebrates the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and was produced on album, cassette and compact disc.

"We the People: Birth of a Dream" (United States Air Force Military Airlift Command)

This collection of music, produced by the 528th Air Force Band at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, commemorates the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, instills pride and patriotism, and emphasizes the spirit of today's Military Airlift Command. It has been produced as an album, cassette tape, and compact disc.

"Americans We" Bicentennial Album (United States Navy Band)

The United States Navy Band recorded a Constitution Bicentennial album, "Americans We." The album was distributed to broadcast stations, libraries and educational institutions. The album features American Composers and includes the National Anthem and marches.

"Provide for the common defence - secure the Blessings of Liberty" Poster (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

The Department of Defense Bicentennial of the Constitution poster, 'provide for the common defence - secure the Blessings of Liberty,' features an eagle on a blue background. White stars and horizontal shades of lighter blue suggest the United States flag. The eagle in flight is clutching on olive branch and arrows, symbolizing Department of Defense readiness. The poster title reinforces the DoD commitment to the Constitution, as stated in the Preamble, and the readiness of the Armed Forces to fulfill their oath to support and defend the Constitution, thereby preserving freedom for all Americans.

Ratification Bicentennial 1788/1988 Poster (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

The Department of Defense Bicentennial of the Ratification of the Constitution 1788/1988 Poster features the Preamble to the Constitution, a Revolutionary soldier and the United States flag on a royal purple background with the phrases 'Honoring our Soldier-Statesman' and 'Ratification Bicentennial 1788-1988'. The phrase 'Honoring our Soldier-Statesman' highlights the importance of the men who both fought the War of Independence and those who participated in the Constitutional Convention and the State Ratification Conventions.

Constitution Bicentennial Poster (Army Corps of Engineers)

The Army Corps of Engineers commemorative poster supported a September 1987 Corps-wide celebration commemorating the Constitution Bicentennial. The poster featured the Constitution printed in gold upon a black background. Fourteen pentagon-shaped color and black-and-white photographic insets illustrated Corps vision and values drawn from the Constitution.

Soldier-Statesmen of the Constitution Souvenir Card (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

The Soldier-Statesmen Bicentennial Souvenir Card detailed contributions of the 23 Soldier-Statesmen Signers of the Constitution. The card was created to provide information on the Soldier-Statemen Signers and to honor the initiative and miracle behind the Constitution. The Souvenir Card was distributed to schools, defense activities and to the general public as an educational resource.

Ratification Bicentennial Souvenir Card (Secretary of the Army's Bicentennial Committee)

This souvenir card converts the popular 1988 Department of Defense poster into a memento, teaching and information aid. The souvenir card features a Revolutionary soldier and the United States flag on a royal purple background with the phrases 'Honoring our Soldier-Statesman' and 'Ratification Bicentennial 1788/1988.' The back of the card includes a list of the states with the dates that each ratified the Constitution. The inside features a short narrative emphasizing the importance of the Soldier-Statesman contributions to the Nation and the individual states.

Adopt-A-School Program

The goal of the Adopt-A-School Program is to improve the quality of educational systems through the enrichment of school curricula. The program was:

- initiated in support of the President's National Partnership in Education Proclamation of October 1983
- a voluntary partnership established between schools, school districts and local communities
- extended to public and private schools at all levels of education
- to be implemented and managed by local superintendents of schools or the board of education
- supportive of school educational goals

A wide variety of activities may be conducted by Department of Defense communities in support of the Adopt-A-School Program. These include:

- guest tutoring, lecturing and/or speaking
- assistance as Teacher Aides
- providing resource materials and/or equipment
- exhibits and displays
- sponsorship of educational, cultural and athletic events
- providing career educational assistance

The Adopt-A-School Program is an investment in improving the quality of American education and citizenship. Participating defense organizations benefit through improved individual morale and self-esteem, and through an increased sense of community involvement. The Adopt-A-School Program enhances the image of military personnel as responsible members of the community and provides an excellent opportunity for the development of strong positive relationships between Department of Defense organizations and local schools and school districts.

CHAPTER VII

Suggested Activities

SUGGESTED LIST OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

(These projects and activities are not intended solely for military units or installations. With some modification, most can be utilized by civilian organizations and communities.)

1. Publish selected reviews, articles, or excerpts in unit bulletins or Command newspapers.

2. Food Service activities could serve a "Bicentennial" meal, featuring fare typical of Revolutionary War soldiers. Thanksgiving may be an appropriate time to show the sacrifices made by the citizen-soldier framers/ratifiers of the Constitution. Realism might be added if the meal were served in a field, rather than garrison, environment.

3. Individually or collectively reaffirm oath to protect and defend the Constitution. There are many appropriate occasions for this activity, such as promotion, re-enlistment, Armed Forces Day, Independence Day, Constitution Week, Yorktown Day, Service Birthdays and State Birthdays. An LOI is available to guide planning.

4. Either as a separate project or in conjunction with another, sign canvas or paper Constitution reproductions. Display prominently in unit area where all unit members and visitors can view it. For added significance, make the reproduction a permanent display; invite old unit members to visit and sign; and organize a small ceremony having new members sign. Remember to record the event with a camera. (Canvas reproductions cost $65 each and measure 54" wide by 10' to 12' long; Tyvx paper editions cost $17.85 each).

5. Include in religious services, (during drill or annual training periods for Reserve Components), a tribute to the religious freedom guaranteed under the Constitution.

6. Plant a single tree (e.g., Constitution Oak, Liberty Maple, Freedom Pine), a Constitution Garden, or a Constitution Grove as a living tribute to the Soldier-Statesman signers/ratifiers of the Constitution. This could be a unit activity, with plantings in the unit area or near an armory or reserve center. Additional plants could be added each year to commemorate an event meaningful to the unit (such as Arbor Day, Constitution Week, Yorktown Day, Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, Service Birthday or State Birthday.) This affords opportunity to include State/Local/ City Park officials, National Park Service, or scout troops in a community-wide Constitutional tribute.

7. Include Constitution Bicentennial activities in planning of domestic action projects, in conjunction with local community.

8. During unit organization/family day, or other unit celebrations, slected unit members would be asked to explain to civilian guests/family members "What the Constitution means to me ... a citizen and a soldier (sailor, marine, airman, coast guardsman). "

9. Using a number of unit or civilian participants, conduct a "reading" of the Constitution.

10. Emphasize Bicentennial of the Constitution annual educational objectives during staff meetings, formations, professional development seminars, and commanders call, with: reading quotes, anecdotes, showing one of many films or videotapes available; or inviting speakers to address group.

11. Use posters and facsimile reproductions of photographs, documents or quotes to create a 'Constitution Corridor,' 'Gallery of Freedom,' or 'Freedom Shrine' or other appropriately named display of freedom documents. (Available either through military publication centers or as low-cost purchase items).

12. Sponsor poster and essay contests on a Bicentennial theme.

13. Participate in state celebrations.

14. Encourage library displays of books on the Constitution and other yearly Bicentennial themes. Distribute bookmarks with a Bicentennial message.

15. Include the Constitution in UCMJ briefings.

16. Identify state/local "Soldier-Statesmen" and include them in your Constitution celebrations.

17. Community theaters and entertainment centers re-enact the signing of the Constitution or other period drama directly related to statehood and/or state history. Scripts, music and lyrics are available.

18. Release red, white, and blue balloons during special celebrations commemorating the Constitution, particularly during Constitution Week, (i.e., "Bells Across America" on 17 September of each year).

19. Make a Bicentennial Quilt. Get public affairs coverage, place it in museum, frame and display in library, or use as a fund raiser: raffle it off.

20. Bicentennial Cookbook: 200 Years (201, 202) of traditional American recipes.

21. Participate in local parades through a color guard or marching unit ... 23 representing the Soldier-Statesman signers of the Constitution ... or 200 representing our defense of freedom for 200 years ... or other symbolic number.

22. Include a display of DoD Bicentennial materials (educational materials that explain role of Soldier-Statesman signers) with static displays at malls and county fairs. Materials are available for this purpose.

23. Include Bicentennial references in speeches to internal (change of command, area schools, conferences) audiences as well as military associations and civilian

audiences. Speech materials are available, as well as a booklet, *Blessings of Liberty: Quotations on the Constitution.*

24. A soldier in a Revolutionary War uniform adds a colonial touch to a ceremony. (Reserve Components: locate Revolutionary War replica uniforms and weapons which had limited distribution during the 1976 Bicentennial. These assets were to have been entered on property books, with muskets stored in arms rooms. These may still be in public affairs offices, public affairs detachments, military history detachments, or installation museums. ARCOMs and some installations each received a set of four uniforms.)

25. Commands with bands could represent command by presenting pageants of music and narration to military and civilian audiences. Narrative portions could combine military and civilian guest participants. Concert program could include music popular during ratification era (18th century music and lyrics are in Appendix B of the Bicentennial of the Constitution Resource Guide). DoD service bands have arrangements which can be used by Reserve Component bands. Army and Air Force bands have produced audio tapes commemorating the Constitution Bicentennial.

26. Present soldier/sailor/airman/marine/coast guardsman of the quarter with a Bicentennial medallion or parchment replica of the Constitution (or other commemorative item related to Constitution) as part of recognition ceremony.

27. Designate representative to actively represent Command or unit on community or state bicentennial commission/committee. Reinforce military identity by wearing uniform during all contacts.

28. Host/sponsor lecture series if suitable location is available. Include a mix of military/civilian lecturers and guests. Food service section can advise legal method of using available assets to provide modest reception items.

29. Develop a "Constitution Trail" where cardiovascular exercises are combined with information on the Constitution and its adoption (for example, designate Bill of Rights/Amendment exercise stations).

30. Participate in community "fun run" with a symbolic entry, such as 23 representing the Soldier-Statesman signers of the Constitution. A race package is available which includes art and ideas on how to incorporate Bicentennial theme into any run.

31. Include Bicentennial messages on bulletin boards.

32. Include the 1987-1991 DoD Bicentennial logo on agency/command letterhead, programs, and other appropriate publications.

33. Use a Bicentennial theme for events such as graduation ceremonies, festivals, balls, races and runs, and organization days.

34. Invite high school band to provide Bicentennial concert during Constitution Week.

35. Participate in DoD "Adopt-A-School" program, which offers an excellent opportunity for installations, armories and reserve centers to increase the awareness and understanding of the Armed Forces mission to provide for the common defense as stated in the Preamble.

36. Encourage installation youth organizations to participate in Bicentennial activities.

37. If overseas, invite host nation personnel to U.S. Constitution celebrations. Constitution translations are available in Arabic, French, Portuguese, and Spanish. U.S. Embassies can provide some materials.

38. Many states have re-enactment units which set up a 'period' encampment. They are authentic recreations of period military camps, to include uniforms, civilian clothing, food, and way-of-life.

39. Locate descendants of signers of the Constitution, or descendants of prominent Soldier-Statesmen in your state. Include these people in your celebrations. Sources: Sons of the American Revolution, National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, other patriotic organizations, Library of Congress, and public libraries.

40. Sponsor -- in conjunction with AUSA, ROA, or similar organization -- a trip to historic sites, or a Revolutionary War battlefield to learn about the sacrifices of our veterans and soldier-statesmen through history, or visit your state capitol to learn about the democratic process.

41. Include legal, religious, and journalist speakers in your Speakers Bureau and have them available to talk on various Constitutional freedoms.

42. Include a Bicentennial message with your mail. Fort Belvoir has developed four messages for use with a postage meter. [AUTOVON 345-6351; Commercial (703) 664-6351.]

43. Youth groups can raise money by selling automobile sun shades with a Bicentennial message, "Fort/Base/Ship _____ is proud to be a Bicentennial Defense Community."

44. Proclamation: publish a Proclamation in your installation newspaper during Constitution Week, and encourage community civilian newspaper to use Proclamation in support of military.

45. Fund raiser: bumper stickers which proclaim that "Fort/Base/Ship ____ is proud to be a Bicentennial Defense Community."

46. AFRTS outlets: trivia questions on the Constitution with prizes awarded to the first to call in (e.g., tickets to shows, a tape or record).

47. Place a time capsule with your State Constitution and Constitution Bicentennial Program to be opened during Constitution Tricentennial.

48. Installation cable or closed-circuit television can carry Bicentennial public service announcements.

49. Hold an autumn Colonial Craft Fair.

50. Sponsor voter registration drive.

51. Re-dedicate streets, buildings, trees, in honor of the Constitution, Ratification, Bill of Rights, or name of State/Federal personage.

52. An antique show could focus on colonial art, furniture, stemware, etc.

53. Make reaffirmation of the oath to support and defend the Constitution a tradition, either annually during Constitution Week, or at other significant times throughout the year.

54. Become a recognized Bicentennial Defense Community and fly the official Constitution Bicentennial Flag.

55. Paint fire plugs in Bicentennial colors (red, white, blue).

56. Dedicate basic training "yearbooks" to the Constitution.

57. Host a tournament for area high school debate teams on issues, such as "Right to Bear Arms-Bear Arms and Go to Jail," "Volunteer vs. Mandatory National Service," or "Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist Political Theories."

58. Include installation/command Constitution Bicentennial activities in official briefing.

59. Dedicate an Armory or Reserve Center to a Signer of the Constitution or other significant Soldier-Statesman in history.

60. Invite local elected officials, veterans, members of the judiciary, to speak on the Constitution.

61. Participate in "A Celebration of Citizenship" during Constitution Week.

62. Participate in "Bells Across America" on 17 September each year during Constitution Week.

63. Conduct open houses with Constitutional exhibits.

64. Dedicate IDT/AT periods to a signer or the significant Soldier-Statesmen in history.

CHAPTER VIII

"How To" Guides

Oath Reaffirmation Ceremony
Tree Planting Ceremony
Wreath Laying Ceremony
Essay Contest
Time Capsule

Oath Reaffirmation Ceremony

1. Situation. In honor of an occasion/event: e.g., The Constitution, Armed Forces Day, Law Day, or Unit Organization Day, units are encouraged to hold a special Reaffirmation of the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

2. General. This observance may be conducted on an appropriate date IAW this LOI. Although the event is voluntary in nature, participation by all personnel, military and civilian (including tenant activities), is strongly urged. The oath reaffirmation should be simultaneously administered to demonstrate the spirit of cooperation and fellowship that exists between all activities in their service to the nation and support of its Constitution.

3. Concept of Operation.

a. Post-wide observances should be simultaneously conducted at a date and time to permit all personnel the opportunity to voluntarily reaffirm their oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

b. The observances may be held outside on grounds adjacent to every unit, organization, activity, office or staff section. Each commander, director, activity chief, can determine where personnel will be assembled for the special observance. Sequence of events is at Encl 1.

c. Layout of parade field is at Encl 2.

d. Each individual should receive a special certificate commemorating his participation in the event.

e. A single cannon salute can be fired at time designated and commanders, directors, activity chiefs, can then administer the oath to all assembled personnel from their respective activities. The Commanding General, or his designated representative, should administer the oath to all personnel assembled on the Parade Field.

f. Although maximum participation is desired, there should be no disruption of essential activities including scheduled classes. Personnel not participating in the actual observances should continue in their normal duty assignments.

g. In the event of inclement weather, each commander, director, activity chief, should administer the oath within their respective activity building(s). The single cannon salute would still take place.

4. Responsibilities.

a. Commanders, directors, and activity chiefs should:

(1) Ensure that all civilian and military personnel assigned to their organization are informed of the special observance and allowed the opportunity to participate.

(2) Designate the oath reaffirmation site for their organization's personnel IAW the LOI provisions herein and administer oath to their personnel at the appointed time (and/or designate representatives to do the same).

(3) Provide a number count of participants from their respective organization to the ceremony project officer.

b. Other responsibilities to be designated based upon your particular situation.

(1) Units for participation in event on parade field.
(2) Marking of parade field.
(3) Ceremonial cannon, salute round, and gun crew
(4) PA System
(5) Invocation deliverer (Chaplain)

(6) Media coverage (before, during, and after event)
(7) Musical support
(8) Distribution of participation certification
(9) Traffic control

Proposed Sequence of Events

D - Unit to their final positions on the parade field (the field will be marked off).

D + 1 - The Adj. directs - "BRING YOUR UNITS TO ATTENTION and PRESENT ARMS." Each Cdr, in sequential order, responds to the Adj 's directions.

- Once all units are at present arms, the Adj. faces about, executes present arms and reports to the Cdr of Troops -- "SIR, THE UNITS ARE FORMED."

- The Cdr of troops salutes and directs the Adj. to take his or her post. Once the Adj. has taken his or her position, the Cdr of troops commands -- "ORDER ARMS, PARADE REST." The Cdr of troops faces about and assumes the position of parade rest.

D + 5 - The announcer introduces the CG. "Ladies and gentlemen, please stand for the arrival of the CG." The CG and Chaplain move to review stand.

- The Cdr of troops comes to attention, faces about and commands "ATTENTION, PRESENT ARMS." The Cdr of troops faces about, executes present arms and reports to the CG -- "SIR, THE COMMAND IS FORMED."

- The CG and Cdr of troops exchange salutes.

- The Cdr of troops faces about and commands "ORDER ARMS, PARADE REST." The Cdr of troops faces about and assumes the position of parade rest.

D + 7 - The announcer introduces the Chaplain.

- The Chaplain gives invocation.

D + 9 - The announcer introduces the CG.

- The CG gives appropriate remarks.

D + 14 - Upon completion of remarks, the announcer states -- "Ladies and gentlemen, please stand for the firing of the ceremonial cannon and the Reaffirmation.

- The Cdr of troops comes to attention, faces about and commands "ATTENTION." The Cdr of troops faces about and assumes the position of attention.

D + 16 - The cannon is fired.

- The CG administers the Oath. "Ladies and gentlemen, will you please raise your right hand and repeat after me."

- All respond to the CG's instructions.

- Upon completion of the Oath, the CG will state "Ladies and gentlemen, please lower your right hand."

- The Cdr of troops faces about and commands -- "PARADE REST." The Cdr then faces about and assumes the position of parade rest.

- The CG will give closing remarks. Once the remarks are completed, the CG will return to his original position on the reviewing stand.

- The Cdr of troops comes to attention, faces about and commands -- "ATTENTION." The Cdr faces about, executes present arms and reports to the CG -- "SIR, THIS CONCLUDES THE CEREMONY."

- The CG and Cdr exchange salutes.

- The CG and Chaplain face about and depart the reviewing stand.

- The Cdr of troops faces about and directs -- "COMMANDERS TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR UNITS."

- The Cdr of troops dismisses his staff and departs the parade field.

Proposed Remarks

I WANT TO WELCOME YOU TO THIS IMPORTANT CEREMONY TODAY. ALL OF US WHO SERVE OUR COUNTRY, BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN, TAKE AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO OUR COUNTRY WHEN WE ENTER SERVICE. TODAY WE HAVE THE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO REAFFIRM THAT OATH.

THIS IS A MOST APPROPRIATE TIME TO RENEW OUR COMMITMENT TO OUR COUNTRY. THIS PAST SEPTEMBER 17 WAS THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF WHAT HAS BEEN CALLED "THE MOST PERFECT FEDERAL CONSTITUTION THAT EVER EXISTED." WE CELEBRATE THE BODY OF LAWS THAT ARE BUILT ON THIS MOST PERFECT OF CONSTITUTIONS.

IT ALSO IS SIGNIFICANT THAT WE ARE DOING THIS IN UNISON, NOT JUST ON THIS FIELD BUT ALL OVER POST, IN THE SPIRIT OF TEAMWORK AND COOPERATION THAT HAS MADE OUR COUNTRY AND OUR ARMED FORCES WORK FOR MORE THAN 200 YEARS. WE ARE DOING IT TOGETHER.

THE CONSTITUTION IS THE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY -- AND WE WHO SERVE IN AND WITH THE ARMED FORCES ARE THE DEFENDERS OF THAT CONSTITUTION. WHEN WE TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, IT IS THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF THAT WE VOW TO SUPPORT AND DEFEND AND BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO.

BUT WE CANNOT EFFECTIVELY SUPPORT AND DEFEND THAT WHICH WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND. YOU HAVE ALREADY SHOWN, BY YOUR FIRST TAKING AND NOW REAFFIRMING YOUR OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, THAT YOU BELIEVE IN THE CONSTITUTION AS AN IDEA. I NOW CHALLENGE YOU TO STUDY THAT IDEA.

DR. LEONARD LEVY, AN HISTORIAN, SAID OF OUR RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION THAT "THE ONE ESSENTIAL TO ALL THE REST, AND TO THE VERY IDEA OF SELF-GOVERNMENT ... IS INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM -- GUARANTEED IN THE CONSTITUTION AS FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, ASSEMBLY AND RELIGION."

I CHALLENGE YOU TO EXERCISE INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM TO LEARN ABOUT OUR CONSTITUTION. BEGIN BY READING THE DOCUMENT. THEN READ THE STORY OF HOW THE DOCUMENT WAS CREATED AND THE STORIES OF THE MEN WHO CREATED IT. ATTEND BICENTENNIAL EVENTS IN THE AREA. READ, TALK, THINK. IT IS PART OF YOUR LEGACY AS AN AMERICAN.

AND NOW, LET US REAFFIRM OUR DETERMINATION TO PRESERVE THAT LEGACY BY TAKING IN UNISON THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE:

"TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING, KNOW YE THAT I, (state your name), REAFFIRMING MY OBLIGATION TO SERVE MY COUNTRY, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, THAT I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME. I TAKE THIS OBLIGATION FREELY, WITHOUT ANY MENTAL RESERVATION OR PURPOSE OF EVASION."

LET ME LEAVE YOU WITH WORDS SPOKEN BY PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION: "IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE TRUE TO THEIR SACRED TRUST, ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL DAY WILL COME, AND MILLIONS YET UNBORN WILL INQUIRE CONCERNING OUR STEWARDSHIP AND THE SAFETY OF THEIR CONSTITUTION. GOD GRANT THAT THEY MAY FIND IT UNIMPAIRED."

I AM HAPPY TO REPLY TO PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND'S WORDS THAT OUR CONSTITUTION HAS SURVIVED THESE YEARS UNIMPAIRED. IT IS NOW UP TO US AND TO OUR DESCENDANTS THAT THE SAME CAN BE SAID 100 YEARS FROM NOW.

Tree Planting Ceremony

During the writing of the United States Constitution in 1787, Bartram's Garden in Philadelphia, founded by America's first recognized botanist, John Bartram, hosted a visit by Constitution Convention members. Together with George Washington, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin, William Bartram planted various species of trees. Some of those trees remain, a living legacy and reminder of the establishment of our Constitution.

Our Founding Fathers knew the value of plants. George Washington planted both trees and flowers at his estate, Mount Vernon. Similarly, Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello, is still adorned by the gardens he established, which have since been restored. Many of the original trees planted by Washington and Jefferson survive today as "Living Legacies" to their love for plants and their respect for the beauty and bounty of nature.

As our Nation matured, so did its landscape, both in rural and urban areas. The old market squares of Europe became the town commons of New England and the Courthouse squares of the Midwest. The westward movement of wagon trains caused the prairies to give way to hedgerows and crops. In the arid West, barren lands were made productive by transporting precious water. Irrigation created new farmlands and made possible the planting of parks and gardens.

The flood of immigrants and the Industrial Revolution transformed cities, causing urban dwellers to lose touch with their rural heritage.

Recognizing this, Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of landscape architecture in the United States, designed city parks to provide beauty and respite from the pressures of city life.

Around the time of the Constitution's Centennial, many cities began to establish municipal gardens and parks, and the first National Parks were created to protect our great scenic wonders.

Today, some of the green oases created by earlier generations have been lost to development, and others are sadly neglected. Fortunately, many citizens and organizations have become actively involved in worthwhile projects to preserve and beautify our national landscape. The Bicentennial celebration provides a unique opportunity to enlist the great American spirit of public service by encouraging planting projects in communities that will become new "Living Legacies" to the United States Constitution.

The following examples show sequences of events and program copy for the commemorative tree planting ceremonies.

Commemorative Tree Planting Ceremony

Two centuries ago our Constitution, the document that established that the military would be the servant of the people, was signed. For 200 years the Armed Forces have taken their mission from the preamble, to provide for the common defense, and to help "secure the Blessings of Liberty for ourselves and our Posterity."

Today we commemorate the Bicentennial of our Constitution by planting a Constitution Oak with historic soil from the Yorktown Battlefield, Independence Hall Historical Park, and Cincinnati, Ohio. This tree, a living legacy, symbolizes the enduring strength and durability of the document we have sworn to protect and defend. It is a reminder of our Constitution, the freedom it guarantees, and the civic responsibilities—necessary to its preservation and vitality—shared by all members of The Armed Forces of the United States.

17 September 1987

The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

CONSTITUTION OAK

TREE PLANTING CEREMONY

Ceremony Host

The Honorable James R. Ambrose
Under Secretary of the Army

Honored Guests

The Honorable William H. Taft IV
Deputy Secretary of Defense

General Arthur E. Brown, Jr.
Vice Chief of Staff

Sequence of Events

Pre-Ceremony Concert.....The United States Army Band
(Pershing's Own)

Arrival of Official Party

Presentation of Colors

Invocation

Tree Planting

Remarks

National Anthem

Conclusion of Ceremony

Music

Commemorative Tree Planting Ceremony

Two hundred years ago, the United States Constitution was signed near this spot in Independence Hall. Forty signers, twenty-three of them with Revolutionary War service in either the militia or the Continental Army, were patriots and leaders in every sense of the word. By our symbolic act today, their accomplishments will not be forgotten by those of us who enjoy the fruits of their labors. The United States Army is pleased and proud to join the National Park Service in commemorating this most historic of events in the history of the United States of America.

The tree selected for today's ceremony is particularly fitting because of its symbolism. The oak symbolizes independence, strength, triumph and virtue. This Liberty Oak, a white oak, was selected from the battlefield at Yorktown, Virginia.

The victory achieved at Yorktown led to the negotiations that produced the 1783 Treaty of Paris, recognizing independence. Thus, Yorktown served as the bridge between an ideal and a reality, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The Liberty Oak, a living legacy, is a tangible symbol of our heritage of freedom.

17 September 1987

Independence National Historical Park
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE
TREE PLANTING CEREMONY

Independence National Historical Park
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

CEREMONY HOST

The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Secretary of the Army

CO-HOST

Major General Donald C. Hilbert
Commanding General
U. S. Army Military District of Washington

HONORED GUESTS

The Honorable William Penn Mott
Director
National Park Service

Mr. Hobart Cawood
Superintendent
Independence National Historical Park

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Pre-Ceremony Musical Program

Presentation of the Colors

Remarks.....Secretary Marsh

Planting of the Liberty Oak

Introduction of Director Mott.....Superintendent Cawood

Remarks.....Director Mott

Retirement of the Colors

Conclusion of Ceremony

"Morgan-Stephenson" Oak and "Shepherdstown Rally Point" Plaque Dedication Ceremony

The Continental Congress, on June 14, 1775, resolved that 10 "companies of expert riflemen be immediately raised." This resolution, and the response to it, were milestones on the road to establishment of our Republic under the Constitution.

The United States Army is proud to participate in the continuing observance of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, which it is sworn to defend.

Today's Army traces its lineage to such patriots as those who rallied to the call of the Continental Congress. The first of these were frontiersmen from Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and Frederick County, Virginia. Under Captains Hugh Stephenson and Daniel Morgan, who provided leadership of the highest order, these American Riflemen projected uncommon dedication and courage. Their indomitable spirit of freedom helped forge the Nation.

Dedicated during "Constitution Week," September 17, 1988, in ceremony.

17 September 1988

Morgan's Grove Park, Shepherdstown, West Virginia

"The United States Army Recalls Its Beginnings and Honors The Constitution"

17 September 1988
Shepherdstown, West Virginia

CEREMONY HOST
The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Secretary of the Army

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
Pre-Ceremony Musical Program

Invocation

Dedication of the "Morgan-Stephenson" Oak and "Shepherdstown Rally Point" Plaque

Honors

Welcoming Remarks

Remarks

Bicentennial Address
Secretary Marsh

The National Anthem

Fife and Drum Corps and Commander in Chief's Guard Performance

General William Darke Commemorative Ceremony

In this community resided Brigadier General William Darke, Soldier-Statesman of West Virginia during the American Revolution. Born in 1736, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, General Darke led a life of selfless service to his country which epitomizes the term "Soldier-Statesman." With prior service in the French and Indian Wars, he entered Continental service in February 1776 as a captain in the 8th Virginia Regiment. A major by January 1777, he was captured at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in October 1777 and remained a prisoner aboard ship in New York harbor until exchanged in November 1780. Shortly thereafter, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel and raised the Berkeley and Hampshire Regiment which he commanded at Yorktown. Discharged in December 1782, he was elected a delegate to the 1788 Virginia Constitutional Ratification Convention, voting to adopt the new Constitution. His vote and views helped make the Shenandoah Valley the only region of Virginia to approve the new government unanimously. In 1791, he resigned his newly won seat in the House of Delegates to accept a commission as colonel of the 2d Virginia Regiment. The Virginians were assigned to General Arthur St. Clair's force at Cincinnati, in which Darke fought valiantly and was wounded. During this campaign, he saw his son, Captain Joseph Darke, fall, mortally wounded. His commendable efforts to avert total disaster spurred Congress to award him 8,000 acres of Ohio land and to promote him to brigadier general upon his discharge. Returning home, General Darke continued to serve his community in local government as a Berkeley County Justice of the Peace and as a Trustee of the town of Charles Town, West Virginia. He died in 1801 at Duffields, West Virginia. Darkesville, West Virginia, and Darke County, Ohio, are named for him. General Darke attended the Elk Branch Presbyterian Church, the site of today's ceremony.

8 October 1988

Elk Branch Presbyterian Church, Duffields, West Virginia

General William Darke Commemorative Ceremony

Ceremony Host
The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Secretary of the Army

Honored Guests
Major General John A. Wilson, III
Adjutant General of West Virginia

Ms. Ann Mills Griffiths
Executive Director, National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia

Dr. Norbert C. Peil
Pastor, Elk Branch and Halltown Presbyterian Churches

Reverend Charles J. Cathcart
Pastor, New Street United Methodist Church

Sequence of Events
Pre-Ceremony Musical Program

Invocation and Welcoming Remarks
Dr. Peil

Dedication of the
"General William Darke" Oak and Plaque

Parachute Demonstration and Presentation

Remarks
Ms. Griffiths

Hand Bell Presentation
Geneva Ringers, Charles Town Presbyterian Church

Remarks
Major General Wilson

Keynote Address
Secretary Marsh

Benediction
Reverend Cathcart

"The National Anthem"

Fife and Drum Corps/
Commander-in-Chief's Guard
Performance

Wreath Laying Ceremony

1. The dignitary who is to place the wreath arrives by sedan and is met by the host at the dismount point (Position A) and is briefed by the ceremony OIC.

2. Following the briefing, the official party, consisting of the dignitary, host, chaplain, and the ceremony OIC, forms a column of twos and approaches the cordon. (The number of troops in the cordon and color guard will depend on the spaces available at each site and the availability of troops.)

3. As the official party reach their positions in front of the grave, the cordon commander orders the cordon to ATTENTION and PRESENT ARMS.

4. When the members of the official party reach their positions in front of the grave, the cordon commander will command ORDER ARMS.

5. The chaplain will then move to a position facing the official party and offer an appropriate prayer. (The official party and spectators uncover at the same time the chaplain uncovers.)

6. At the conclusion of the prayer (all recover), the wreath bearer will step forward with the wreath, halt in front of the dignitary, and assist in placing the wreath. The cordon will PRESENT ARMS as the dignitary places his hands on the wreath. Once the wreath is placed, the dignitary will step back to a position beside the host and salute by placing the right hand over the heart (render the hand salute if in uniform). The other members of the official party will salute when the cordon goes to PRESENT ARMS.*

7. After an appropriate pause (five seconds) the cordon will ORDER ARMS. (The members of the official party will terminate their salutes on that command.)

8. Following ORDER ARMS, the cordon and official party will observe 40 seconds of silence in honor of the 40 signers of the U.S. Constitution.

9. The OIC will announce the conclusion of 40 seconds and introduce the dignitary for brief remarks concerning the honored signer and his contributions to the country. The cordon may be placed at PARADE REST prior to the remarks.

10. The host will then escort the dignitary back through the cordon to the sedan. As the official party begins to move through the cordon, the cordon commander will bring the cordon to PRESENT ARMS. ORDER ARMS will be given when the official party has passed through the cordon.

11. When the dignitary departs in the sedan, the colors will be retired and the troops dismissed.

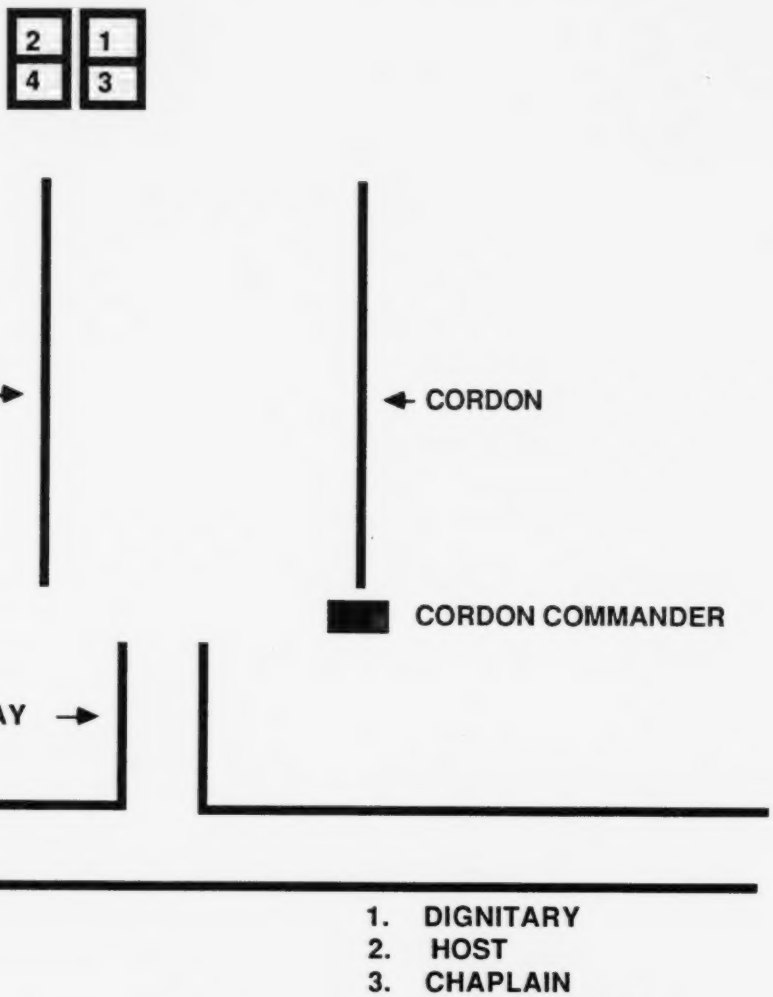
* At the gravesite: "TAPS" should be played after the wreath is placed and the host is repositioned (between PRESENT ARMS and ORDER ARMS).

93

DIAGRAM OF CEREMONY

4 COLOR GUARD
(US & ARMY COLORS)

X - WREATH BEARER
X - BUGLER *



1. DIGNITARY
2. HOST
3. CHAPLAIN
4. CEREMONY OIC

* IF REQUIRED

228-317 0 - 89 - 4 : QL 3

Essay Contest

1. The critical element in the sponsorship of an essay contest is a specific, easily understood set of contest rules. The following items should be included:

a. Who is eligible to participate?
b. What is the contest question or topic?
c. Essay format (example: 300-500 words in length, typed, double-spaced).
d. Submission deadline and location.
e. Essay grading system (example: 100-point scale based upon content (50 points), clarity of thought (30 points), spelling/grammar (15 points), and neatness (5 points)).
f. Identify contest judges.
g. Awards to include participation recognition.
h. Only one submission per participant.
i. Submission must be the original work of the participant. Reference materials should be appropriately cited.

Depending upon the size of the community, sub-contests can be established as part of the overall contest. Instead of one submission per participant, you can limit to one submission per battalion or one per eighth grade history class. Also, awards can be provided to different age groupings. They also could go to the best submission from a service member, dependent, and civilian category. You are only constrained by your imagination, time availability, and awards for presentation.

2. Essay contest can be announced and publicized through public affairs networks, local media, post newspaper, commanders call.

3. Awards may include: US Savings Bonds of various denominations, four-day passes for service members, appropriate mementos from the Post or Base Exchange, or a plaque. Limited award mementos are also available through the DoD Constitution Bicentennial Office.

Time Capsule

1. Determine specific opening date (i.e., September 17, 2087).

2. Determine where capsule will be placed/stored. Considerations in selecting site include:

a. Best location is a place where external environment will be stabilized.

b. Ideal would be cave used for cold storage, underground area, or surrounded by two to three feet of concrete (such as cornerstone of building).

c. Specific instructions for opening time capsule should be left in place where it is reasonably certain they will be maintained. Copy of instructions should be maintained in another office located in different building. Also, instructions should be placed (engraved, etc) on capsule itself. This documentation should include suggestions for room and conditions which would minimize damage to contents when contents are exposed to external temperatures.

3. Some causes of deterioration are poor materials selected for placement in time capsule, heat, humidity and oxygen.

4. Capsule itself can be manufactured of stainless steel or copper. Stainless steel capsule with screw-on lid is preferred. Size that can be easily lifted and moved by one or two people is recommended.

5. After items are placed in capsule, oxygen must be evacuated and insert gas to reduce deterioration and oxidation of records must be bled into capsule.

6. Magnetic media (disks, tapes) should include playback equipment. These items should be recorded on polyester base rather than cellulose acetate. Kodak and Ilford have polyester-base films.

7. Combined materials (paper, textile, plastic, metal) can create problems. Recommended that conservator be consulted/hired to build special housing for each product to protect items from each other. Cases made of high-quality acid-free corrugated cardboard can be constructed so that contents fit capsule perfectly.

8. Metal products, such as coins, need to be cleaned and degreased and dipped in resin coating to eliminate corrosion and to minimize pollution of capsule environment.

9. Books: paperback and leather are best choices. Buckram-covered books should be avoided; they would pollute interior of capsule.

10. Textiles: if flag included in capsule, best to store flat; if must be folded, needs special paper to prevent crease.

11. Photographs: color in photographs is not permanent. Color loss can be minimized by using Cibachrome film. Archival-quality black and white print of each color photograph is recommended.

12. Paper: plan projects to be printed on archival-quality paper. A Xerox copy paper (archival bond quality) with a 25% rag content is available through a government source.

13. Avoid newsprint, if possible. Best to provide quality electrostatic or photograph of newspaper or newspaper article we want to preserve.

SOURCE: Conservation Office
National Archives
(202) 523-5360

CHAPTER IX

Resource Materials

CONSTITUTION BICENTENNIAL RESOURCE MATERIALS

Many Constitution Bicentennial materials are available to assist local commemorative programs. Unless 'limited quantity' is specified, quantities are sufficient to meet reasonable requests, which will be honored on a 'first-come, first-served' basis. Write to: HQDA, SABC, Attn: Fulfillment Center, Pentagon, Room 3E524, Washington, D.C. 20310-0107. Telephone: AUTOVON 227-4673/5082; Commercial (202) 697-4673/5082.

- Resource Guides are excellent educational supplements.

- Pocket-sized Constitutions are appropriate for both commemorative and educational purposes. Arabic, French, Portuguese, and Spanish translations are available.

- Soldier-Statesmen Pamphlets are excellent educational and commemorative items. The series consists of 23 eight-page pamphlets detailing the life and patriotic contributions of each Soldier-Statesman Signer of the Constitution.

- "The Blessings of Liberty: Quotations on the Constitution" is a Pentagon Library publication containing 108 quotations relating to the Constitution. Included is a list of sources of the quotations and an index of persons quoted.

- DoD Commemorative Posters. The 1987 poster features an eagle on a blue background and the phrase 'Provide for the common defence - secure the Blessings of Liberty.' The 1988 poster features a Revolutionary soldier and the United States flag on a royal purple background, with the phrases 'Honoring our Soldier-Statesman' and 'Ratification Bicentennial 1788/1988." The 1988 poster is available in medium (11" by 17") size and the 1987 poster is available in large (22" by 33") size (limited quantity).

- Two educational posters which illustrate the growth of the Nation during our first two hundred years are available (limited quantities): "America on Parade," produced by the National Geographic Society; and "Maps of an Emerging Nation," produced by the United States Geological Survey.

- The 1988 Bicentennial brochure highlights the values of the Soldier-Statesman and features a Revolutionary soldier and the United States flag on a royal purple background, with the phrases 'Honoring our Soldier-Statesman' and 'Ratification Bicentennial 1788/1988. Ratification dates by all fifty states are listed on the reverse. The brochure, measuring 8-3/8" x 6", is appropriate for commemorative occasions.

- Produced by the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, "Your Oath" analyzes the elements of the Constitutional oath, discusses

the significance of the oath, and describes how defending the Constitution acts as a common bond between personnel of all the military branches.

- Reaffirmation LOI provides guidance for a ceremony featuring unit reaffirmation of the oath to support and defend the Constitution.

- Oath Reaffirmation Certificates (for both officer and enlisted personnel) are available on camera-ready slicks and simply require unit personalization.

- Camera-ready ad slicks on the Constitutional oath are suitable for inclusion in publications, newspapers, and newsletters. Produced by the Ad Council, the slicks also include an address to which one may write for additional information on the Constitution Bicentennial. Size: 4-3/4" by 11".

- Presentation Folders (limited quantity) have inside pockets to hold pamphlets and brochures. They can be used to provide Bicentennial theme information for press kits or conferences.

- Pre-printed Bicentennial Program Covers (limited quantity) are four-color, sized 8-1/2" by 11", printed one side, and shipped flat. User must print insert and fold program. The 1987 commemorative poster (previously discussed) is shown on the front cover. Suitable for concert, change of command ceremony, or other significant event.

- Sample Bicentennial Defense Community Application includes guidance on completing application to achieve official Bicentennial Defense Community status.

- "Certificates of Recognition" are available to honor those who have meritoriously supported the DoD Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Each certificate measures 8" by 10" and is printed on light buff-colored cardstock.

- LOI for Celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, developed by U.S. Army Transportation Center, contains ideas on celebrations, many of which can be adapted for Reserve Component units.

- Sample Proclamations honoring the Constitution Bicentennial are appropriate for command or civilian publications, particularly those near an installation, or those communities where Reserve Component units are located.

- "Documents of Freedom" antique parchment sets (limited quantity) contain transcripts of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and the Bill of Rights. Sets are appropriate for presentation or framing.

- "The Ratification of the Constitution" booklet provides historical narrative on the Constitutional Convention and its delegates, the Federalist - Anti-Federalist debates, and the significance of the Constitution as the "Law of the Land."

- "Quizzes and Puzzles on the United States Constitution" includes: 100 Questions and Answers on the Constitution; a word-find puzzle; a crossword puzzle; and an educational quiz.
- "Blessings of Liberty" Videotape (available for loan), developed by the National Park Service, captures the history and drama surrounding the writing of the Constitution. It includes the establishment of the three branches of government and the ratification of the Bill of Rights. It is available in VHS and 3/4" formats. It was distributed in August 1987 in 16mm format to major Army commands and each service. Running time is 18 minutes; may be locally reproduced.

- "We The People" Videotape (available for loan), a series of 40 one-minute presentations on all the signers of the Constitution, is intended to be shown on television. The series is also appropriate for schools or organizations in five-person segments. Available in VHS and 3/4" formats; may be locally reproduced.

- "America - The Land of the Free" Videotape/Slide-Talk Kit (available for loan) was developed to link into local patriotic celebrations. It depicts the role our Founding Fathers, 23 of whom were Revolutionary War veterans, played in shaping the Constitution. In addition to VHS and 3/4" video formats, a slide version is also available which includes 78 35mm slides, a printed script, and an audio tape. Running time is 14 minutes; may be locally reproduced.

- Stock Speeches/Reprints about the Constitution may be used as resources for developing speeches for internal or external audiences.

- "Defending the Constitution" Exhibit will travel throughout the United States during the comemorative period. The exhibit, which includes slide-tape and Soldier-Statesmen pamphlets, will visit significant military and civilian Constitution Bicentennial celebrations. Contact LTC Levy (AUTOVON 227-4673/5082; Commercial (202) 697-4673/5082) for information.

- Bicentennial Cassette "We the People". The United States Army Field Band has produced a promotional cassette to commemorate the Constitution Bicentennial. A special composition, "We the People," written by a member of the Field Band, is the featured musical selection. The cassette also has been made available for purchase by the general public at the National Archives gift shop in Washington, DC. [Officially recognized as a project of exceptional merit by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.]

- Constitution Race Packet. A race packet has been designed for use by all military organizations. The packet includes color samples of a race logo, race completion certificate, numbers to be worn by participants, start and finish banners, and kilometer posters with Bicentennial quotations. The packet is intended to serve as a guide for organizations wishing to incorporate a Constitution Bicentennial theme into annual runs or races; artwork is conceptual, not a final product. Military organizations are encouraged to join in sponsorship with civilian communities.

COMMEMORATIVE ITEMS

"We The People" Commemorative Lapel Pins

SOURCE: Brown & Bigelow Company
#7115
829 Berryville Avenue
Winchester, VA 22601
(703) 667-6345 Mr. Larry Park

DoD Logo Bookmarks

SOURCE: Design Master Associates, Inc.
P. O. Box 212
Williamsburg, VA 23187
(804) 220-4301 or 564-0234 Mr. Byron Whitehurst

DoD Bicentennial Medallions

SOURCE: Skylight Creative Ideas
1604 Churchville Road
Bel Air, MD 21014
(301) 879-8401 or 592-6041 Mrs. Connie Cosgrove

Constitution "We the People" Neckties
(Available in maroon and blue)

SOURCE: Project Constitution
Hampton Hall
200 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10001
(212) 685-2440

DoD Logo Lapel Pins

SOURCE: Custom Pin and Design
Box 1232
Lake Placid, NY 12946
(518) 523-2810 Mr. John H. Stevenson

Documents of Freedom Sets
(Also: single parchments and various historical documents)

SOURCE: Historical Documents Company
8 North Preston Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 387-8076 Mr. Larry Weiss

Canvas/Coated Paper Constitutions
(10' to 12' long; space for signatures; suitable for display in public areas)

SOURCE: Emil Harley and Associates, Inc.
P. O. Box 184
Western Springs, IL 60558
(312) 246-5788 Mr. Kenneth Sitkowski

Official Bicentennial Flags
(only for designated Bicentennial Defense Communities):

Collegeville Flag Company Fourth Avenue and Walnut Street Collegeville, PA 19426-0098	(800) 523-5630
Dettra Flag Company 120 Montgomery Avenue Oaks, PA 19456	(215) 666-5050 (800) 345-6379
Metro Flag Company 47 Bassett Highway Dover, NJ 07801	(201) 366-1776 (800) 666-FLAG
Valley Forge Flag Company One Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10020	(212) 586-1776 (800) 847-4155

"Two Good and Noble Men"
(54-minute videotape (VHS format) portraying Ratification debate between Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry)

SOURCE: "Two Good and Noble Men"
Box 721
Bountiful, Utah 84010
(801) 298-9650 Mr. Harmer

CHAPTER X

1989 Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 NEW YEAR'S DAY 1789—The Connecticut General Assembly convened at New Haven. A joint committee of the House and the Council was appointed to count votes for Representatives to the First Federal Congress.	**2** 1789—James Madison wrote George Eve explaining his belief that Congress, and not another convention, was the proper agency for the recommendation of amendments to the States.	**3** 1789—The New Hampshire Senate concurred with the House nomination of Paine Wingate as a United States Senator.	**4** 1789—Benjamin Lincoln wrote George Washington that in the Middlesex District in Massachusetts Elbridge Gerry "stands high, perhaps highest" and Nathaniel Gorham next.	**5** 1789—The Connecticut House approved the resolution that appointed "a committee to receive, sort, and count the votes of the Freeman" for Representatives to the First Federal Congress.	**6** 1789—Connecticut declared Benjamin Huntington, Roger Sherman, Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr. and Jeremiah Wadsworth elected as Representatives to the First Federal Congress.	**7** 1789—Presidential electors were selected by ten States to choose the first President of the United States.
8 1789—Moses Rawlings wrote Otho Holland Williams: "I have enclosed a short piece for the press . . . in hopes it will remove any bad impression that the people may have taken up by my name appearing on the anti ticket."	**9** 1789—The Georgia House of Assembly passed a bill for the manner of electing the three Representatives to the First Federal Congress and forwarded it to the Executive Council.	**10** 1789—Thomas Rodney wrote: "I very much fear this New Scheme Will Not be Suitable . . . and yet I Wish it May, for of all National Misfortunes, a fluctuating Government is productive of the Most Evils."	**11** 1789—George Lee wrote Alexander Hamilton that for the past four days he had paid attention to nothing but the election, due to his "inclination to use every effort in my power in support of the Federal cause. . . ."	**12** 1789—The Hartford *American Mercury* reported the appointments of seven presidential electors from Connecticut, including Governor Samuel Huntington.	**13** 1789—The *Maryland Journal* reported that "there is every reason to believe that federalism has prevailed against the Opposition Ticket."	**14** 1789—Informing Richard Law of his appointment as a Presidential Elector for Connecticut, Governor Samuel Huntington wrote: "The Importance and nature of the Service, I am Satisfied, will readily Induce you to attend. . . ."
15 1789—The *Virginia Herald*, from Fredericksburg, urged the Freeholders not to overlook James Madison as a representative to Congress as the State Assembly had done in the selection of Senators.	**16** MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY 1789—The Georgia House resolved that the election of U.S. Senators would require splitting the state by counties and a three-year residency in those counties for either Senate position.	**17** 1789—*The Delaware Gazette* reported the election of John Vining to the U.S. House of Representatives and the selection of Gunning Bedford, Sr., John Baning and George Mitchell as electors.	**18** 1789—De Witt Clinton, of New York, wrote: "I believe that some of the Citizens are fearful that Congress will remove from this City [New York], owing to the non-election of Senators. . . ."	**19** 1789—The Georgia Executive Council returned the election bill to the House of Assembly where it was read a third time, then engrossed and signed by the Speaker on January 23rd.	**20** 1789—Jeremiah Wadsworth of Connecticut wrote Henry Knox: "I have not yet Signified my Acceptance or refusal of a seat in the new Congress. My intention has been to refuse . . . but my real friends oppose it."	**21** 1789—The Maryland Executive Council declared Joshua Seney, Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, William Smith and Michael Jenifer Stone elected as Representatives to the First Federal Congress.
22 1789—The *Virginia Gazette* reported the election of John Harvie as a Presidential Elector for District 2 in Virginia. In South Carolina, a joint legislative session elected Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard United States Senators.	**23** 1789—Maryland Governor John E. Howard wrote Washington: "The federal ticket . . . carried by a very large majority . . . in the county which bears your name, out of 1164 taken . . . not one for the antifederal ticket."	**24** 1789—The Delaware Privy Council certified the elections of the Representatives to the First Federal Congress and the Presidential Electors.	**25** 1789—Alexander Hamilton advised James Wilson to throw away a few votes to insure that Adams would be elected Vice-President, but have no chance for the Presidency.	**26** 1789—The Virginia Executive Council announced the winners in the election for presidential electors. Patrick Henry was one of the twelve selected.	**27** 1789—Maryland Governor John E. Howard transmitted a "Certificate of the Persons elected Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States" to Secretary of Congress, Charles Thomson.	**28** 1789—The *Massachusetts Centinel* argued for sending Federalists to Congress stating: "They know Washington; he has resided among them. Their hearts have been with rapture, when they have dwelt on his virtues. . . ."
29 1789—George Washington wrote Lafayette that nothing more than "harmony, honesty, industry, and frugality" were needed "to make us a great and happy people."	**30** 1789—Robert Carter wrote his wife Sarah that Richard Bland Lee, a Federalist, was expected to be elected a representative of the new Congress. Carter added of Lee: "His Abilities fall to the Lot of few men."	**31** 1789—A reader of the *Delaware Gazette* complained about *Cato's* articles: ". . . you will no longer disgust your readers and disgrace your paper with the . . . confused jargon of that impertinent scribbles."				

January 1989

February 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 1789—James Parker of New Jersey pointed out that the nomination and election of Representatives was given to the "Inhabitants at large," but that through undue means, the intention of the Legislature was likely to be defeated.	**2** 1789—Virginia elected ten Representatives to the First Federal Congress, including James Madison.	**3** 1789—Thomas Lee Shippen praised Thomas Jefferson: "You have greatly contributed, Sir, to. . .refusing obedience to a tyrranical government and establishing a good one in its stead . . ."	**4** 1789—The presidential electors met and cast their ballots for President and Vice-President.
5 1789—Connecticut Governor Samuel Huntington sent a packet to Secretary of Congress Charles Thomson, which contained a list of the persons voted for by the Electors in that State.	**6** 1789—The President and the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania reported to the General Assembly the election of Representatives to Congress and presidential electors.	**7** 1789—Maryland Governor John E. Howard issued official credentials certifying the election of Charles Carroll and John Henry as United States Senators.	**8** 1789—Theodorick Bland reported that "from the best Intelligence which is very imperfect that I have been able to obtain. . ." he had been elected a representative to the First Federal Congress.	**9** 1789—The *Connecticut Courant* announced that the Connecticut electors had cast seven votes for George Washington, five for John Adams and two for Governor Samuel Huntington.	**10** 1789—In New Jersey, the *Brunswick Gazette* published a public declination by Joseph Ellis stating that his name was inserted contrary to his wishes, and he did not consider himself a candidate for the House of Representatives.	**11** 1789—Alexander Hamilton presided at a meeting in Manhattan which nominated Antifederalist Robert Yates for Governor of New York.
12 1789—The *Virginia Herald* reported, in Fredericksburg, that James Madison had defeated James Monroe in the election for Representative to the First Federal Congress.	**13** 1789—The *Maryland Journal* closed a report on George Washington with "a Wish that the People of America may have many other such Opportunities of reassuring this GREAT MAN of their LOVE and ATTACHMENT."	**14** 1789—The *Delaware Gazette* informed its readers that the Delaware presidential electors had cast three votes for George Washington and three for John Jay.	**15** 1789 - John LeLand congratulated James Madison on his election adding: "One Thing I shall expect; that if religious Liberty is anywise threatened, that I shall receive the earliest Intelligence."	**16** 1789—Edward Carrington wrote Henry Knox: "Mr. Madison had every species of misrepresentation, respecting both himself and the Constitution, to Combat in his district."	**17** 1789—The Massachusetts General Court directed the Governor to notify the Governors of New York and Virginia that the amendments to the Constitution should be proposed by the First Congress.	**18** 1789—Alexander Hamilton urged the election of Robert Yates as Governor of New York "...as a man likely to compose the differences of the state, and to unite its citizens."
19 1789—In New York, the Hopewell Nominating Committee unanimously agreed to support Theodorus Bailey for Congress because he was decidedly in favor of amendments to the new Constitution.	**20** PRESIDENTS' DAY 1789—Edward Carrington wrote James Madison explaining his failure to run for Congress: "The weight of antifederalism in the district where I reside. . .forbad me putting it to the trial."	**21** 1789—The New Hampshire President and Council certified the election of Benjamin West, Samuel Livermore and Nicholas Gilman for Representatives to the First Federal Congress.	**22** 1789—Horatio Gates wrote James Duane: "I think the New Government only wants to be set a going to be Applauded. Antifederalism will die away by degrees; and Wise men will Wonder at their Opposition."	**23** 1789—The Georgia Executive Council postponed the consideration of a petition from Henry Osborne tending to prove that the Congressional Election in Richmond County was illegal.	**24** 1789—The *New York Daily Advertiser* reported: "Accounts from Albany assure us, that we may yet expect that this state will be represented in the Senate of the United States."	**25** 1789—The *Virginia Independent Chronicle* reported the election of Colonel Josiah Parker over Thomas Matthews and Isaac Avery in the election for a Representative in Congress for the District of Norfolk.
26 1789—The Georgia Executive Council confirmed the results of the elections for Representatives to the First Federal Congress.	**27** 1789—Georgia Governor George Walton proclaimed Abraham Baldwin, James Jackson and George Matthews elected Representatives to the First Federal Congress.	**28** 1789—Gunning Bedford, Sr. sent Secretary of Congress Charles Thomson a certified list of the persons voted for by the electors of the State of Delaware for President and Vice-President.				

March 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 1789—James Madison wrote Edmund Randolph: "I see on the lists of representatives a very scanty proportion who will share in the drudgery of business."	**2** 1789—Massachusetts, because no one received a majority of votes, held a third election for representatives to the First Federal Congress in the Worcester and Hampshire-Berkshire Districts.	**3** 1789—Miles King congratulated James Madison for his election to Congress adding, "I was truly sorry you were not one of our Senators. Be Assured we did every thing in our power for you."	**4** 1789—Congress met in New York, but neither the House nor the Senate achieved a quorum.
5 1789—John Henry wrote Otho Holland Williams: "To be drawn however again contrary to my inclinations into the Tumult and vexations of public life, is extremely painful and disagreeable."	**6** 1789—Jehu Davis, Vice-President and Commander in Chief of the State of Delaware (in the absence of the President), certified the election of George Read and Richard Bassett to the United States Senate.	**7** 1789—The *Georgia Gazette* published a proclamation by Governor George Walton informing George Matthews, Abraham Baldwin and James Jackson of their election as "Representatives to the Congress of the United States."	**8** 1789—James Madison informed George Washington: "The New Jersey Representatives are not yet announced. Mr. Clark it is supposed will be one; Mr. Cadwalader, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Sherman, are talked about as the others."	**9** 1789—The *Federal Gazette* editorialized: "A new system of federal jurisprudence must be formed . . . and who so equal to those great and original undertakings as that favourite son of Pennsylvania, James Wilson."	**10** 1789—The Executive Council of Georgia acknowledged the receipt of the letter from James Jackson accepting his appointment as Representative of Georgia in the Congress of the United States.	**11** 1789—Senators took their first recorded action in a letter to absent colleagues urging them to hasten to New York.
12 1789—Joseph Smith wrote New Jersey Governor Livingston expressing his sorrow the Governor could have such doubts and difficulties over the election of Representatives as to render a call of the full Council necessary.	**13** 1789—Thomas Jefferson stated that the Antifederalists had strayed farther from the path of good government than the Federalists.	**14** 1789 - James Madison, John Page and Richard Bland Lee arrived from Virginia making the House of Representatives 21 strong but still short of a quorum.	**15** 1789—Fisher Ames wrote: "Many seem to be confident that both houses will be formed this week. I do not expect it so soon. I hope business will be transacted with more alacrity than this delay indicates."	**16** 1789—The Massachusetts Governor and Council recorded the votes in the third election which chose Jonathan Grout as the representative to Congress from the Worcester District.	**17** 1789—Thomas Jefferson expressed to Thomas Paine that his greatest fear was that revolutionaries would act prematurely, before the "public mind was ripened by time and discussion and was one opinion on the principal points."	**18** 1789 - Jefferson wrote David Humphreys: "Changing a constitution by assembling the wise men, instead of assembling armies, will be worth as much to the world as the former examples we have given them."
19 1789—New Jersey Governor William Livingston proclaimed Elias Boudinot, Lambert Cadwalader, Thomas Sinnickson and James Schureman elected United States Representatives.	**20** 1789—Tench Coxe wrote Joseph Clay: "There is no other power of Appointment, than that of the President. The Senate have a Negative in his Nomination, but cannot officially bring forward a single name."	**21** 1789—Richard Bassett of Delaware, a signer of the Constitution, took his seat in the United States Senate.	**22** 1789 - Elbridge Gerry wrote James Warren: "A Federalist I always was, but... I abhor... the corrupt parts of the Constitution, but am bound in honor to support a government ratified by the majority...."	**23** 1789—Thomas Jefferson stated of the Antifederalists: "There has been just opposition enough to produce probably further guards to liberty without touching the energy of the government...."	**24** 1789—The *Brunswick Gazette* reported that petitions were being circulated to set aside the New Jersey Congressional election.	**25** 1789—Fisher Ames reported to George Richards Minot: "This morning we have twenty-six representatives; and as thirty are necessary to make a quorum, we are still in a state of inaction."
26 1789—James Kent informed Simeon Baldwin that "This district to which I belong sent, it is supposed, a delegate to Congress who is against the Constitution . . . it is believed they are in favor of the Antifederal candidate...."	**27** 1789—The *Norwich Packet and the Country Journal* stated: "...the relief of the poor should be one of the chief objectives of Legislative attention. Every citizen demands justice and protection from Government."	**28** 1789—Charles Pinckney wrote James Madison: "I am much pleased to find you in the federal legislature. I did expect you would have been in the Senate and think your state was blind to its interests...."	**29** 1789—James Madison reported to Thomas Jefferson that "the disaffected party in the Senate amounts to two or three members only; and that in the other House it does not exceed a very small minority...."	**30** 1789—In Massachusetts, a fourth election was held to elect a representative to Congress from the Hampshire-Berkshire District. No one had yet received a majority of votes.	**31** 1789—The *Poughkeepsie Country Journal* criticized the Federalists for acting more from "a lust for power and dominion, or personal aggrandizement . . . than in the laudable desire to promote the welfare of the community."	

April 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 1789—The House of Representatives achieved a quorum, conducted its first official business and chose Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania as the first Speaker of the House.
2 1789 - A letter printed in the *New York Journal* stated the author's wishes that citizens "...unite in giving their votes to such men as they conceive best qualified to serve them ...."	**3** 1789—The *Norwich Packet and Country Journal* urged: "Let your votes be given to such men as you judge able to promote, and well disposed to procure the best interest of the community."	**4** 1789-Fisher Ames wrote: "The House is composed of sober, solid, old-chaterfolks, as we often say...They have been in government before and are not disposed to embarrass business."	**5** 1789—Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, arrived in New York to take his place in the United States Senate.	**6** 1789—The United States Senate achieved a quorum and conducted its first official business as John Langdon was elected its President for the sole purpose of counting votes for the Presidency.	**7** 1789—Martin B. Dunn in a letter to Abraham Clark from the *Brunswick Gazette*: "...Legislators who derive their power from the Constitution, can never change it, without destroying the foundation of their authority."	**8** 1789—James Madison introduced into the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, a plan for raising revenue through tariff and tonnage duties.
9 1789—The *Daily Advertiser* (New Jersey) reported: "...the committee appointed by the legislature to canvass and estimate the votes...for representatives to Congress ...proceeded to the execution of their duty...."	**10** 1789—In a display of impatience over the delay in forming the new government, Washington wrote: "The delay is inauspicious to say the best of it, and the World must condemn it."	**11** 1789—The New York Legislative Committee, in its canvass of votes for U.S. Representatives, declared Egbert Benson, William Floyd, John Hathorn, John Laurance, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Peter Silvester duly elected.	**12** 1789—James Madison wrote Edmund Randolph that the Federalists would support such amendments "as I am known to have espoused...from a spirit of conciliation rather than conviction."	**13** 1789—George Read, of Delaware, took his seat in the Senate. William Smith from South Carolina took his seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.	**14** 1789—George Washington was informed of his election to the Presidency of the United States by John Langdon, President of the Senate.	**15** 1789—David Ramsay presented a petition challenging William Smith's eligibility to serve in Congress, arguing that Smith had not been a United States citizen for the seven years required by the Constitution.
16 1789—President-elect George Washington departed Mount Vernon for his inauguration in New York.	**17** 1789—Joseph Bloomfield discussed the elections in a letter to Jonathan Dayton: "I cannot fix any thing of consequence—the Inspectors were cautious, as they knew one of the Inspectors communicated their proceedings to me...."	**18** 1789 - Catharine Greene described some of the Georgia Candidates: " ... Major Habersham is another who is a good Man in every respect - Seagrove is another who I most sincerely wish may get it ...."	**19** 1790—James Madison wrote Edmund Randolph: "We have not yet either the President or Vice President on the ground...The former is expected in a few days. The latter we are told will certainly be coming tomorrow."	**20** 1789—Signers of the Constitution, Abraham Baldwin and James Jackson, took their seats representing Georgia in the U.S. House of Representatives.	**21** 1789—James Wilson wrote George Washington offering his services "to the important Office of Chief Justice of the United States."	**22** 1789—Fisher Ames wrote Samuel Henshaw concerning the new government: "The members are principally solid moderate men, who, without shining talents, have considerable experience and honest intentions."
23 1789—The Senate accepted a committee report recommending how the two Houses of Congress should communicate. George Washington arrived in New York.	**24** 1789—The House of Representatives ordered the report that advised how the two Houses should communicate recommitted to the Senate.	**25** 1789—Fisher Ames wrote William Tudor: "I am in hopes that we shall think and act as a nation, and in proportion as state prejudices and preferences shall subside, the federal government will gain strength."	**26** 1789—Fisher Ames wrote: "When I saw Washington I felt very strong emotions. I believe that no man ever had so fair a claim to veneration as he."	**27** 1789—Thomas McKean wrote George Washington: "I have an ambition to take a share in your Excellency's administration, and know of no line in which I can render so good service as in the judicial department."	**28** 1789—Alexander Hamilton opposed New York Governor Clinton's reelection and stated: "...is there a man in America, who, ...more decidedly opposed that Constitution than the present governor?"	**29** 1789—Gouverneur Morris warned George Washington against a possible alliance with France because "the great mass of common people have no religion but their priests...nor morals but their interests."
30 1789—George Washington was inaugurated in a ceremony in Federal Hall as the nation's first President under the Constitution.						

May 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 1789—A joint committee presented a report recommending the methods for the two Houses to communicate. Initially it was accepted by the House of Representatives but rejected by the Senate.	**2** 1789—In the Senate, it was "Agreed, that until a permanent mode of communication shall be adopted between the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Senate will receive messages by the Clerk of the House. . . ."	**3** 1789—Fisher Ames wrote George Richards Minot concerning Washington's speech: "His aspect grave, almost to sadness; his modesty, actually shaking; his voice deep, a little tremulous, and so low as to call for close attention."	**4** 1789 - The *Boston Gazette* stated: "The patriot of America must view, with the utmost pleasure, the rising greatness of his country . . ."	**5** 1789—Alexander Hamilton advised George Washington of his ideas on proper etiquette for the new President.	**6** 1789—Thomas Jefferson wrote LaFayette: ". . . as for good legislation, two houses are necessary. . ." and that ". . . People can never agree without some sacrifices. . . ."
7 1789—The Senate addressed George Washington and stated: ". . . be assured that the Senate will at all times cheerfully cooperate in every measure which may strengthen the Union. . . ."	**8** 1789—George Nicholas wrote James Madison: "It was with great pleasure that I received the accounts of your election. . . finding so great a majority of friends to the new Government in its list of members."	**9** 1789—Tristram Lowther informed James Iredell that Madison's amendment proposal had "excited general expectation, though it appears to be the general opinion. . . that nothing will be done."	**10** 1789—T. Jefferson from Paris to G. Washington: "Though we. . . have not official information of your election as President. . . permit me to express here my felicitations, not to yourself, but to my country."	**11** 1789—Massachusetts held a fifth election to choose a representative to Congress from the Hampshire-Berkshire District. Theodore Sedgwick received a majority of the votes and was elected.	**12** 1789—The Speaker of the House presented a petition from the citizens of New Jersey complaining of the illegality of the election of Representatives to serve in the House.	**13** 1789—The House of Representatives debated the question of the continued importation of slaves into the United States.
14 1789—The Senate put itself on record in favor of annexing a title to the office of President "from a decent respect for the opinion and practice of civilized nations."	**15** 1789—Fisher Ames argued in the House of Representatives that the government must do everything in its power to provide permanent funds for paying off the national debt.	**16** 1789—The *New Hampshire Spy* reported that Benjamin West had declined his election as Representative to the First Federal Congress.	**17** 1789—John Adams wrote Benjamin Rush explaining that he had no vote in the selection of judges, but that he would prefer John Jay over James Wilson for Chief Justice of the United States.	**18** 1789—The House of Representatives debated the manner of enrolling the acts of Congress and a bill for the collection of duties.	**19** 1789—In a letter to George Richards Minot, Fisher Ames reported that the House of Representatives, ". . . have been voting to vest the power of removing certain officers. . . in the President only. . . ."	**20** 1789 - Anthony Wayne, by letter, congratulated James Wilson on the adoption and organization of the Federal Constitution.
21 1789—Arthur Lee wrote George Washington offering his services on the Supreme Court: "It is not without great apprehension of presuming too much on the favor you have always shown me. . . ."	**22** 1789—Samuel Johnnon, of North Carolina, wrote James Madison: "I am very happy to find that the New Government is in so fair a way of being firmly established. . . ."	**23** 1789—The *Providence Gazette and Country Journal* published a letter that stated: "The Government of the United States, under the new Constitution, is completely organized, and the Public Business goes on harmoniously."	**24** 1789—Hugh Williamson wrote James Madison that the North Carolina Antifederalists were hoping Congress would not act on a bill of rights.	**25** 1789—The House of Representatives agreed to form a committee to hear allegations concerning the elections of representatives in New Jersey.	**26** 1789—The House of Representatives appointed members to meet with a Senate committee to discuss "the proper method of receiving, into either House, bills or messages from the President of the United States."	**27** 1789—James Madison wrote Thomas Jefferson to sound him out on the possibility of his accepting an appointment in the new Federal Government.
28 1789—Richard Henry Lee advised Patrick Henry on Madison's amendment proposals: "I apprehend that his ideas and those of our convention, on this subject, are not similar."	**29** MEMORIAL DAY 1789—In a letter to George Richards Minot, Fisher Ames stated of James Madison: "He will continue to be a very influential man in our country."	**30** 1789—Robert Ballard of Baltimore wrote President Washington asking that he be considered for "Clerk of the Federal Court, or any other Office that does not require great abilities."	**31** 1789—Fisher Ames stated in a letter to George Richards Minot, ". . . that the best informed are the most governable."			

June 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 1789—Benjamin Hawkins wrote James Madison that his motivation in a Bill of Rights directly contradicted the Antifederalist argument that the Federalists would never agree to amendments.	**2** 1789—The House of Representatives agreed that each member should have a choice of one newspaper to be supplied to him at public expense.	**3** 1789—The Senate proceeded in considering a bill entitled "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States."
4 1789—Benjamin Rush wrote John Adams: "I find you and I must *agree not to disagree*, or we must cease to discuss political questions."	**5** 1789—James Duane wrote Philip Schuyler and Volkert P. Douw: "It is a most pleasing reflection that...our conduct has met with publik approbation and the Federal Government with a sanction that must rejoice every man...."	**6** 1789—Matthias Ogden wrote New Jersey Governor William Livingston that the House of Representatives had granted a hearing to those who signed the petition disputing the election returns.	**7** 1789—William Panton, from the Spanish Government, warned Indian Chieftain Alexander McGillivray: "*Your connexion with the Spanish Government is far more safe and respectable...*" than with the United States.	**8** 1789—James Madison placed the proposed Bill of Rights Amendments before the House of Representatives.	**9** 1789—Petitions from American shipwrights and manufacturers "praying that such regulations and restrictions may be adopted in relation to the importation of foreign articles..." were read in the Senate.	**10** 1789—Father John Carroll stated: "That establishment of the American empire...lay its foundations on the soundest principles of justice and equal liberty."
11 1789—Fisher Ames reported that Madison had "hunted up all grievances and complaints of newspapers, all the articles of conventions, and the small talk of their debates," in compiling his proposed amendments.	**12** 1789—William Grayson complained to Patrick Henry that Madison's purpose was "unquestionably to break the spirit of the Antifederalist party...."	**13** 1789—James Madison explained his amendments to Thomas Jefferson: "If I am not mistaken they will, if passed, be satisfactory to a majority of those who have opposed the Constitution."	**14** 1789—Arthur St. Clair wrote Secretary of War Knox: "...to treat with the Wabash and Miami [Indians]...It is impossible for me to judge what sum would induce them to extend the northern boundry ...to the Mississippi."	**15** 1789—The Senate proceeded to read for a second time a bill entitled, "An act imposing duties on tonnage."	**16** 1789—Samuel Masson wrote George Thatcher: "...if any election depended upon my selling my conscience...then I thought the post of honor was a private station to which I cheerfully retired...."	**17** 1789—George Mathews became the third Georgia Congressman as he took his seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.
18 1789—Tench Coxe noted Federalists' pleasure with the proposed Amendments and that Anti-federalists were "stript of every rational, and most of the popular arguments they have heretofore used."	**19** 1789—George Mason wrote President Washington recommending that Mr. Joseph Fenwick be appointed as Consul at Bordeaux.	**20** 1789—The *Massachusetts Centinel* reported: "The Legislature of New-York are to meet at Albany the 6th of July there does not remain a doubt but that this State will be represented in the Federal Senate next month."	**21** 1789—James Madison explained to Edmund Pendleton that his proposals were limited to issues that would "excite the least exertions of the opposition."	**22** 1789—In a special election for Representative, New Hampshire elected Abiel Foster to replace Benjamin West.	**23** 1789—Fisher Ames wrote George Richards Minot: "I love liberty as well as anybody. I am proud of it, as the true title of our people to distinction above others...."	**24** 1789—Morgan Lewis wrote Alexander Hamilton: "I am informed the Inhabitants of New York have it in Contemplation to make Mr. King one of our Senators...I am satisfied that it cannot happen."
25 1789—The Senate considered the bill entitled "An act establishing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs."	**26** 1789—Francis Dana, in a letter to John Adams, reminded: "...you might think of your friend [Dana] for one of the Supreme Federal Judges."	**27** 1789—A report on two bills, "An act to laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," and "an act imposing duties on tonnage," was read in the Senate.	**28** 1789—John Dawson wrote James Madison concerning the adjournment of Congress: "Surely you will not do this without recommending those alterations which have been so ardently desired by many of the states...."	**29** 1789—The Senate resumed a second reading of "A bill to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States."	**30** 1789—James Madison wrote Thomas Jefferson: "The federal business has proceeded with a mortifying tardiness ...We are in a wilderness without a single footstep to guide us. Our successors will have an easier task...."	

July 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 1789—"Light-Horse Harry" Lee wrote President Washington that he would disarm the Antifederalists by conceding reasonable amendments and that Madison's plan would accomplish this.
2 1789—Hugh Williamson assured Madison if Congress failed to accept amendments in line with those he had proposed, North Carolina would call a second state ratifying convention that would repudiate the Constitution.	**3** 1789—The Senate resumed a second reading of "A bill to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States."	**4** INDEPENDENCE DAY 1789 - A notice from the *Massachusetts Centinel*: "FROM NEW YORK, June 28...A majority of the Legislature ...are Federalists. They are to meet...at Albany. The first business will be, the election of Federal Senators."	**5** 1789—William Smith wrote Edward Rutledge concerning the chances of Rufus King being chosen a Senator: "King ...has the interest of Hamilton on this occasion, but he is too young in the Country in the opinion of a great many."	**6** 1789—A special session of the New York State Legislature convened in Albany to elect United States Senators.	**7** 1789—Both houses of the New York legislature agreed with Governor George Clinton's move to convene the legislative bodies to choose Senators to represent New York in the U.S. Senate.	**8** 1789—A bill for the election of United States Senators was introduced in the New York Assembly.
9 1789—Richard Platt commented to Winthrop Sargent that in one year "the minds of the people of the State" had altered so much that the Federalists now had a majority.	**10** 1789—At President Washington's request, Colonel Cyrus Griffin wrote Edmund Randolph to ascertain his receptiveness to serving in the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government.	**11** 1789—The New York State Senate amended the Assembly bill for the election of United States Senators and returned it to the Assembly.	**12** 1789—Abigail Adams wrote: "Our August President is a singular example of modesty and diffidence. He has a dignity which forbids Familiarity mixed with an easy affability which creates Love and Reverence."	**13** 1789—The New York Legislature passed the "Act prescribing the manner of holding Elections for Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States."	**14** 1789—The *Poughkeepsie Country Journal* reported that the New York legislature had formed a quorum of both houses and passed a law establishing a mode for appointing United States Senators.	**15** 1789—The *Pennsylvania Gazette* took a stand against amendments and against a second constitutional convention.
16 1789—Rufus King was chosen United States Senator by a concurrent resolution of the New York Assembly and Senate.	**17** 1789—Vice-President John Adams wrote Roger Sherman that a republic is "a government whose sovereignty is vested in more than one person. Governments are divided into *despotisms, monarchies,* and *republics.*"	**18** 1789—John Adams predicted: "The legislative power in our constitution, is greater than the executive; it will, therefore, encroach... The legislative power will increase, the executive will diminish."	**19** 1789—Edmund Randolph wrote James Madison confiding that he would be interested in a position in the federal judiciary but that "nothing definitive can be said until I learn the changes which the [judiciary] bill has undergone."	**20** 1789—In a letter to Elbridge Gerry, John Lowell expressed his desire to be appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States.	**21** 1789—James Madison urged the House of Representatives to discuss the proposed twelve Constitutional amendments in the Committee of the Whole.	**22** 1789—A bill establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs was delivered to the President.
23 1789—Richard Morris wrote George Washington: "If I should be thought Qualified for and worthy of Employment in the Judicial department of the General Government I shall be happy to Serve my country...."	**24** 1789—A committee was appointed to review a bill entitled "An act for the establishment and support of Light-Houses, Beacons and Buoys."	**25** 1789—Rufus King, of New York, took his seat in the Senate.	**26** 1789—In an attempt to keep himself informed of public opinion, President Washington asked David Stuart of Virginia to inform him of negative opinions expressed about his actions as President.	**27** 1789—Congress established the Department of Foreign Affairs.	**28** 1789—George Lux wrote George Read: "I am also happy to learn, that Governor Clinton has abandoned his virulent opposition to the New Government...."	**29** 1789—Thomas Hartley wrote Jasper Yeates concerning the selection of Senators for New York: "In order to secure the Eastern Influence...they have elected Rufus King Senator."
30 1789—The Senate assigned the 31st of July as the day to read a third time a bill to establish the Treasury Department.	**31** 1789 - George Mason wrote John Mason that Madison's proposal was designed to convey that he was fulfilling his campaign promise, "but of important and substantial Amendments, I have not the least hope."					

August 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 1789—The *Providence Gazette and Country Journal* reported: "The State of North Carolina...will most assuredly adopt the new Central Government. This State then, must remain...a Spectacle of Reproach and Derision."	**2** 1789—In a letter to Thomas Jefferson, James Madison stated: "The Judiciary bill comes next...Time alone and the aid of the Judges after some little experience, will be able to render the system tolerably correct."	**3** 1789—Richard Price wrote Thomas Jefferson: "Indeed, the Patriots in France pay us too great a compliment speaking of us as I find they do, *as their model*, and considering themselves as imitating us."	**4** 1789—The Senate read, for a third time, a bill to establish the Department of War.	**5** 1789—A bill entitled "An act for allowing a compensation to the President and the Vice-President of the United States," was read in the Senate.
6 1789—Christopher Gore wrote Rufus King: "We flatter ourselves in Massachusetts that one of the Supreme Court will be taken from this state and that...our friend Lowell, will be appointed an associate judge."	**7** **DEPARTMENT OF WAR ESTABLISHED** 1789—John Lowell explains his reluctance to request a position in the Supreme Court in a letter to John Adams. He does, however, state his interest in such a position.	**8** 1789—Jonathan Jackson in a letter to John Lowell observed that in applying for a position in the new government "...perhaps the most deserving are least apt to push themselves into view."	**9** 1789—George Washington acknowledges discussing John Jay's views to assuming the position of Chief Justice. The President invited James Madison to discuss Jay's views.	**10** 1789—Stephen Higginson, in a letter to John Adams, outlined the problems that would be created in Massachusetts if the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, William Cushing, was appointed to the Federal Bench.	**11** 1789—Senator Pierce Butler of South Carolina called the Madison proposals "*milk and water* amendments" and said that North Carolina would be out of the Union for some time if she waited for worthwhile amendments.	**12** 1789—Hugh Williamson wrote James Iredell inquiring if "...you would accept of a Judges Place under the new Govt if it required your moving out of the State (North Carolina) as we are not in the Union."
13 1789—The Committee of the Whole rejected Roger Sherman's motion for separate amendments to the Constitution.	**14** 1789—Cyrus Griffin expressed his wishes to President Washington to "...offer my slender Services to the general Government, either in the diplomatic or as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court."	**15** 1789—The House of Representatives debated the fourth amendment proposed by the committee which stated, "No religion shall be established by Law, nor shall the equal rights of conscience be infringed...."	**16** 1789—James Fairlie in a letter to Philip Schuyler stated that he had taken his name out of contention for the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court.	**17** 1789—In debate in the House, James Madison argued that if the Federal Government needed to be restrained from infringing upon these essential rights, so too should the state governments.	**18** 1789—The Committee of Elections reported its conclusion on the New Jersey election to the House of Representatives.	**19** 1789—The House of Representatives agreed to Roger Sherman's motion to add the amendments "by way of supplement."
20 1789—The Clerk of the House of Representatives informed the Senate that the President signed a bill entitled "An Act providing for the Expenses which may attend Negotiations or Treaties with the Indian Tribes...."	**21** 1789—James Madison explained to Edmund Randolph that some congressmen were out to defeat any "plan short of their wishes, but likely to satisfy a great part of their companions in opposition throughout the Union."	**22** 1789—In a letter to Rufus King, Christopher Gore stated: "...if Cushing shou'd be appointed an associate judge I do most truly hope, that Lowell will be constituted district judge."	**23** 1789—Joseph Barnes wrote George Clymer stating that James Rumsey's supporters were anxious for Congress to take action on copyright and patent legislation.	**24** 1789—The House of Representatives forwarded seventeen proposed amendments to the Senate.	**25** 1789—Thomas Rodney recommended Thomas McKean, the then Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, for a position on the U.S. Supreme Court.	**26** 1789—The Senate considered a bill entitled, "An Act for the Punishment of certain Crimes against the United States."
27 Rufus King presented the committee's amendments to a bill entitled "An Act for allowing Compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."	**28** 1789—The bill to establish the Department of Treasury was delivered to the President.	**29** 1789—James Manning, a minister who had visited Virginia, informed Madison of the deep concern of religious persecution and the "propriety and safety of the New Constitution."	**30** 1789—In a letter to George Washington, Gustavus Scott expressed concern that his application for a position on the Supreme Court would interfere with the appointment of a more deserving person, namely Robert Harrison.	**31** 1789—The New York *Daily Advertiser* printed a notice stating that the Governor of New Jersey refused to certify the top four vote-getting candidates as Representatives from that state.		

September 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 1789—The House of Representatives debated the validity of the New Jersey elections but did not reach a decision.	**2** 1789—President Washington signed the bill that established the Department of the Treasury.
3 1789—Samuel Chase informed the President of his availability for one of the five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.	**4** LABOR DAY 1789—The Senate passed a resolution that read: "That Congress shall make no law, abridging the freedom of Speech, or the Press, or the right of the People peaceably to assemble...." This is the basis for the first Amendment.	**5** 1789—Connecticut Congressman Jonathan Trumbull informed Ephraim Kirby that since the appointment of Judges had not yet been made, "it is not in my power to point you to the person who may gratify your wishes."	**6** 1789—Arguing that no generation has a right to saddle succeeding generations with debt, Thomas Jefferson wrote that even the Constitutions of the United States and Virginia should cease after nineteen years.	**7** 1789—Matthew Ridley wrote John Jay requesting that Jay consider Samuel Chase for "the appointment of one of the Supreme judges."	**8** 1789—Henry Lee wrote James Madison: "But in the present unsettled state of the federal govt. danger is to be apprehended from a decision of the question concerning the permanent seat [of government]."	**9** 1789—The Senate concurred with the House on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and recommended they be passed on to the states for ratification.
10 1789—The Senate read the "Resolve of the House of Representatives for the regulation of the Post Office."	**11** 1789—Alexander Hamilton was approved as the first Secretary of the Treasury of the Federal Government. Pierre L'Enfant wrote Washington to apply as the designer of the Federal City.	**12** 1789—David Stuart reported to President Washington that Patrick Henry preferred a single amendment on direct taxes to all the amendments offered by Congress.	**13** 1789—From Congress, Abraham Baldwin wrote Joel Barlow: "The old subject of a permanent seat of government has bewitched us again for several weeks."	**14** 1789—James Madison replied to Edmund Pendleton's concerns about the judiciary bill before Congress: "...the difficulty of substituting another plan...the defect of time, etc., will, however, prevent any radical alteration."	**15** 1789—Fisher Ames wrote Caleb Strong: "The Judicial is passing rapidly. We are in the dark whether our friend Lowell will be promoted to the Bench."	**16** 1789—Samuel A. Otis wrote John Langdon concerning John Jay: "The *Keeper of the Tower* is waiting to see which Salary is best, that of Lord Chief Justice or Secretary of State."
17 CITIZENSHIP DAY 1789—The second anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. The House of Representatives concurred with the Senate on "An Act for the Temporary Establishment of the Post-Office."	**18** 1789—John Adams wrote William Tudor: "Other States reward their Benefactors. King, only for maneuvering Congress out of their design to go to Philadelphia, has been nobly rewarded."	**19** 1789—The House took up the changes recommended by the Senate to the proposed amendments to the Constitution.	**20** 1789—Rufus King wrote Caleb Strong: "I hope that Mr. Jay will be Chief Justice, and the probability in that case is that Mr. Jefferson will be Secretary of State."	**21** 1789—John Adams wrote Stephen Higginson: "It would have an happy effect if all the judges of the national Supreme Court, could be taken from the Chief Justices of the several states."	**22** 1789—Congress created the office of Postmaster General.	**23** 1789—Theodore Sedgwick wrote John Jay suggesting that John Tucker be considered for Clerk of the Supreme Court.
24 1789—The Federal Judiciary Act created the Federal Courts.	**25** 1789—Congress submitted twelve amendments to the Constitution to the States for ratification.	**26** 1789 - The United States Senate approved of John Jay as Chief Justice and Associate Justices Rutledge, Cushing, Wilson, Harrison and Blair, as well as Edmund Randolph for Attorney General.	**27** 1789—Robert Morris informed James Wilson of his appointment as an associate justice: "...the station is Honorable, and the Salary...not contemptible altho neither comes up to my wishes for you...."	**28** 1789—President Washington unofficially informed Edmund Randolph that he intended to appoint him Attorney General of the United States.	**29** U. S. ARMY ESTABLISHED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION 1789—President Washington informed John Rutledge, a signer of the Constitution, of his appointment to the Supreme Court. Congress adjourned until January 1st.	**30** 1789—President Washington appointed John Blair, of Virginia, a signer of the Constitution, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

October 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 1789—Alexander Hamilton dispatched a circular letter to the collectors of customs requesting their ideas on how to collect efficiently the import duties that were the primary source of revenue for the Federal Government.	**2** 1789—The *Norwich Packet and Country Journal* reported that President Washington had sent Captain Guion to Canada to demand a surrender of British forts currently within the United States.	**3** 1789—President Washington officially proclaimed November 26, 1789, to be a day of "public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and single favors of Almighty God . . ."	**4** 1789—A letter dated October 4th was printed in the *Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom* that stated: "To be acquainted with the science of government requires a mind fraught with knowledge and experience."	**5** 1789—Supreme Court Justice James Wilson, a signer of the Constitution, took the oath of office.	**6** 1789—Concerning the debt of the United States to France, Alexander Hamilton asked Lafayette "if the installments of the Principal of the debt could be suspended for a few years."	**7** 1789 - Alexander Hamilton informed William Short "that it would be a valuable accomodation to the government of this country" if France would suspend installments of the principal due on the debt.
8 1789—Edmund Randolph wrote President Washington conditionally accepting the offer of the position of Attorney General of the United States but stated that he could not assume the duties until March.	**9** COLUMBUS DAY 1789—The French Minister met with President Washington to inform him of his return to France and remarked of the new government in the United States: ". . . there is a head to look up to and . . . stability will be derived from its doings."	**10** 1789—Alexander Hamilton requested that William Bingham, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and director of the Bank of North America, advise him with regard to the operation of the Revenue and Navigation Laws.	**11** 1789—Alexander Hamilton wrote Richard Peters: ". . . I can only say that the present arrangements of the Treasury Department include nothing which meets the object; and that everything future must depend on legislative provision."	**12** 1789—Alexander Hamilton asked James Madison for his advice on a plan for the payment of the public debts: "The Question is very much What further taxes will be least unpopular."	**13** 1789—George Washington wrote Thomas Jefferson notifying him of his nomination to the office of Secretary of State.	**14** 1789 - The New York Daily Gazette quoted the Chamber of Commerce: "Trade is a fluctuating thing...Liberty is a friend of trade but working will promote it more than virtue...."
15 1789—President Washington left New York for Boston and a tour of the New England States.	**16** 1789—The *Norwich Packet and Country Journal* published the twelve proposed amendments that Congress submitted to the States.	**17** 1789—John Adams wrote William Cushing: ". . . Give me leave to congratulate you on your appointment to the national Bench . . ."	**18** 1789—James Wilson wrote George Washington accepting his appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court: "I have taken the Qualifications prescribed by the Law; and hold myself in Readiness to perform the Duties of my Office."	**19** 1789—John Jay took the oath of office as the first Chief Justice of the United States.	**20** 178?—The *Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom* reported the passage of a law pertaining to veterans of the Revolution which stated that "invalid pensioners of the United States" shall be paid one year's pension.	**21** 1789 - In a letter to Thomas Dwight, Pahar Azwa wrote of the President's arrival in Boston: "I wish you and all my Springfield friends may be gratified with the sight and conversation of the great and good President."
22 1789—The *Norwich Packet and the Country Journal* reported that Arthur St. Clair had signed a treaty on behalf of the United States with the Sachem, Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, Ottawa, Pattiwatina and Sac Indian Nations.	**23** 1789—The Legislature of the Territory of Vermont passed a law calling for the establishment of a boundary with New York State and for the removal of obstacles to the admission of Vermont into the United States.	**24** 1789—President Washington was warmly received by the city of Boston.	**25** 1789—John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, who was suffering from gout, visited the President.	**26** 1789—The General Assembly of Rhode Island selected the Honorable William Bradford as Speaker and Daniel Updike as Clerk of the Lower House, as reported by the *Pennsylvania Packet.*	**27** 1789—John Rutledge of South Carolina wrote the President and accepted appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Robert H. Harrison informed the President that he would decline his appointment.	**28** 1789 - George Mason wrote President Washington once again asking him to consider the appointment of Joseph Fenwick as the Consul at Bourdeaux.
29 1789—President Washington left Boston to continue his tour of the Eastern States and arrived at the Town of Salem, which had extended an invitation for him to attend an entertainment there.	**30** 1789—Fisher Ames wrote to Thomas Dwight regarding the President's reception in Boston: "Every-body . . . has been anxious to show more respect for the President . . . ."	**31** 1789—Edward Rutledge praised President Washington's choices of officeholders for they "increase, if possible, the public Confidence, assure ready obedience to the Laws, and Faithful Administration of Justice."				

November 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 1789—Rhode Island reported: "The opposition of the people to the Constitution arises from misrepresentation and a want of information with regard to the essential springs of good government."	**2** 1789—President Washington viewed the Harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and received a 13-gun salute from the fort that guarded the mouth of the harbor.	**3** 1789—The *Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom* stated: "Among the numerous blessings . . . enjoyed by the United States of America, there is none superior to the blessing of Toleration in religious opinions."	**4** 1789—After a meeting with the President, Susanna Dilwyn wrote her father, ". . . .indeed he gains the esteem of everybody—Those who agree with few other things all unite in admiring General Washington."
5 1789—George Washington visited Lexington, Massachusetts, ". . . and viewed the spot on which the first blood was spilt in the dispute with Great Britain, on the 19th of April, 1775."	**6** 1789—The *Norwich Packet and the Country Journal* reported the Connecticut Legislature passed "An act repealing certain acts incompatible with or opposing the Laws of the United States."	**7** 1789—George Walton wrote John Adams to apply, a second time, for a position in the judiciary of the new government.	**8** 1789—In his diary President Washington noted: "It being contrary to law and disagreeable to the People of this State (Connecticut) to travel on the Sabbath day . . . I stayed at Perkins Tavern all day."	**9** 1789—Benjamin Franklin, President of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, called slavery "an atrocious debasement of human nature."	**10** VETERANS DAY 1789—Fisher Ames recommended John Tucker to John Jay for the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.	**11** 1789—John Jay answers Catharine Ridley's request to consider her husband as Clerk of the Supreme Court: ". . . .I should gratify my own Inclinations as well as yours by promoting it."
12 1789—The *Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom* announced the reelection of Thomas Mifflin and George Ross as President and Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council for Pennsylvania.	**13** 1789—President Washington returned to his home in New York after his tour of the Eastern States.	**14** 1789—James McHenry, in a letter to President Washington, indicated that Robert Harrison felt he declined his appointment prematurely and requested that the President again offer Harrison the position of Associate Justice.	**15** 1789—William Irvine wrote James Madison: "The absence of Congress makes a suprising alteration in the face of affairs . . . no wonder they do not like to let them go."	**16** 1789—North Carolina called a second state convention to consider the ratification of the Constitution.	**17** 1789—William Cushing wrote Massachusetts Governor John Hancock, resigning his judicial position in the Commonwealth due to his appointment to the Supreme Court.	**18** 1789—William Cushing, in a letter to President Washington, accepted his appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States.
19 1789—The *Norwich Gazette and Country Journal* reported that "His Excellency William Livingston, Esq. is reelected Governor of Newjersey."	**20** 1789—New Jersey became the first state to ratify the Bill of Rights.	**21** 1789—North Carolina ratified the Constitution by a vote of 194 to 77.	**22** 1789—Edmund Randolph wrote President Washington that he could be available in January to assume the duties of the office of Attorney General.	**23** THANKSGIVING DAY 1789—George Washington in a letter to Edward Rutledge: ". . . .having brought forward such characters . . . I conceived would do justice to the public & honor to themselves . . . they are highly acceptable to the good people of this Country."	**24** 1789—The meeting of the Pennsylvania State Convention for altering and amending the United States Constitution was postponed a day since a quorum was not present.	**25** 1789—President Washington wrote to Robert H. Harrison to give Mr. Harrison a second chance to consider his appointment to the Supreme Court.
26 1789—Americans celebrated a Day of Thanksgiving which had been proclaimed by President Washington.	**27** 1789—Alexander Hamilton explained his reluctance to invite advance discussions of his plan for the payment of the public debt that "bringing on a discussion might be as likely to fix prejudices as to produce good."	**28** 1789—Tobias Lear, Secretary to President Washington, wrote Alexander Hamilton instructing him to pay Samuel Osgood and William Duer, Esq., so they could prepare a home in which the President could live.	**29** 1789—The first national Thanksgiving Day was established by a Congressional Resolution and by George Washington's October third proclamation.	**30** 1789—President Washington acknowledged Edmund Randolph's acceptance of the Office of Attorney General and expressed his pleasure with the decision.		

December 1989

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 1789—Refusing to give advance information on his plan for the payment of the public debt, Alexander Hamilton informed Henry Lee, of Virginia, "... the most innocent things are apt to be misinterpreted."	**2** 1789—The *Massachusetts Spy or Worcester Gazette* reported that the Federal Court for the District of Massachusetts opened with the Honorable Judge Lowell presiding.
3 1789—The *Massachusetts Spy or Worcester Gazette* reported that the "Legislature of Connecticut, at their last session, took into consideration the amendments, proposed by Congress, to the Federal Constitution."	**4** 1789—The Governor of New Jersey, and the Speaker of the House Assembly of that State, presented an Address from the Legislature to President Washington.	**5** 1789—The *Massachusetts Centinel* quoted George Washington: "It must be pleasing circumstance...to find that OUR NEW GOVERNMENT is gaining strength and respectability among the citizens...."	**6** 1789—Edmund Randolph wrote George Washington informing him that the twelve amendments to the Constitution were approved by the Virginia House of Delegates and were in consideration by the Virginia Senate.	**7** 1789—John Jay wrote William Cushing to congratulate him on his appointment as an Associate Justice to the Supreme Court and to approve his arrival in January to assume his seat on the bench.	**8** 1789—In the Senate, a committee was appointed to congratulate Thomas Jefferson on his return to the United States from France.	**9** 1789—The *Essex Journal and New Hampshire Packet* printed a letter that advocated the production of wool to reduce the Nation's balance of trade, "it is not exotic, and can owe to no foreigners."
10 1789—James McHenry wrote George Washington regarding offering Robert Harrison a second chance for a seat on the Supreme Court: "I hope and trust Judge Harrison will be able to gratify his own inclinations."	**11** 1789—The *Norwich Packet and Country Journal* printed THE OBSERVER.—No. IV stating: "The people have suffered an immense sum by the deranged state of the national debt."	**12** 1789—The Honorable Peasly Sargeant was nominated by John Hancock to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.	**13** 1789—Henry Knox, Secretary of War, wrote Dr. William Eustis of Boston discussing the uncertainty of the administration of veterans benefits.	**14** 1789—The President of the United States appointed the Honorable William Drayton, Judge of the Federal Court for the South Carolina District.	**15** 1789—Thomas Jefferson informed President Washington that he would prefer not to accept the office of Secretary of State, but if Washington insisted he would serve.	**16** 1789—The *Essex Journal and New Hampshire Gazette* stated that "...one cannot contrive a more oppressive mode of drawing from a people than a poll tax."
17 1789—John Rutledge wrote Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina: "Having been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court...I beg Leave to inclose, & resign, my Judicial Commission from this State."	**18** 1789—The State of Virginia agreed to release the counties of the Kentucky Territory from her jurisdiction.	**19** 1789—Maryland became the second state to ratify the Bill of Rights.	**20** 1789—Edward Carrington wrote James Madison: "My information...is that people are at ease on the subject of amendments, expecting nothing but those sent on would be adopted...."	**21** 1789 - The Georgia Legislature passed an act accepting $207,000 from three companies from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina to buy 20 million acres of West Florida land.	**22** 1789—North Carolina became the third state to ratify the Bill of Rights.	**23** 1789—Edmund Randolph wrote George Washington: "I now do myself the honor of informing you officially, that I accept the commission, by which I have been appointed Attorney General of the United States."
24 1789—In Alexandria, Virginia, a group of merchants, traders and other inhabitants formed the Alexandria Association, promising to observe commercial regulations adopted by Congress.	**25** CHRISTMAS DAY 1789—The *Norwich Packet and Country Journal* printed THE OBSERVER.—No. VII "The fluctuating value of paper in circulation is oppressive to the poor."	**26** 1789—The *Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom* announced that North Carolina will send five Representatives to Congress.	**27** 1789—George Washington wrote Jabez Bowen: "...the conduct of Rhode Island...may involve questions in Congress...the legislature would consider well before it again rejects the proposition for calling a convention...."	**28** 1789—*The Boston Gazette* reported that because of the great number of counterfeit and mutilated New England shillings and sixpences, they were put out of circulation.	**29** 1789—The *New York Daily Gazette* stated: "The Congress of 1789 may have deserved the great acknowledgements ...but if their conduct in 1790 should deviate...they may expect to be...condemned by the future."	**30** 1789—The *Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom* discussed the impost bill: "The duties imposed by this bill are moderate and, therefore, it may be reasonable to suppose that they will be collected...."
31 1789—The *Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom* noted the election of Hugh Williamson and Benjamin Hawkins as Senators from N. Carolina. In fact, Williamson was not elected; Samuel Johnston was.						

☆US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1989 O - 228-317 : QL 3